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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Stand on Space Talks Called Hypocritical [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Aug] AA 1
Kharkov: U.S. Arms Race Main Obstacle to Peace AA 1
Gerasimov Notes Continuation of Helsinki Process AA 2
PRAVDA Cited on Benefits of World Disarmament AA 3
EFE Cites STERN on Soviet SS-22's in GDR AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Advantages of CEMA Economic Cooperation Stressed [Ambartsumov] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Continuing Reportage on L.A. Olympic Games CC 1
IZVESTIYA Hits Games Propaganda [Palladin, 3 Aug] CC 1
Threats, Violence Described [Beglov, Ustimenko] CC 1
Threats Affect Athletes' Mood [Beglov, Ustimenko] CC 2
PANA Criticizes TV Coverage CC 2
Sivakov on Indian Soccer Incident CC 3
Matveyev Comments on NATO's New Chairman CC 4
PRAVDA Sees Iceland as Unwilling NATO Partner [Kuznetsov, 3 Aug] CC 5
Soviet Representative Addresses UNIDO Conference [Semenov] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Pentagon Uses Wargame Results To Pressure Public [Kornilov] A 1
McFarlane Remarks 'Evidence' of War Preparations A 1
Kenneth Dam Discusses U.S., Allies' Arms Buildup A 2
Democratic Party Stand on Nuclear Weapons Viewed [Gerasimov] A 2
PRAVDA on U.S.-Soviet Public Dialogue in Moscow [4 Aug] A 4

CHINA

PRAVDA Reports Pakistani Minister's Talks in PRC [4 Aug] B 1
State Council To 'Restructure' Rural Economy [PRAVDA 4 Aug] B 1
Barakhta Views PRC Economic Advances, Problems [PRAVDA 5 Aug] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

More Reaction to Hiroshima Bombing, U.S. Policy C 1
Bombing Used To 'Intimidate' World C 1
[Biryukov]
IZVESTIYA on Lessons of Hiroshima C 2
[6 Aug]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

IZVESTIYA Reports Thai Delegation's Visit [5 Aug] E 1
Domogatskikh on Lessons From Tonkin Gulf Incident E 1
[PRAVDA 3 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY President Attacks Antisocialist Elements F 1
[PRAVDA 4 Aug]
USSR-Albanian Friendship Society Honors Poet F 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Revanchist Group Seeks To 'Gobble Up' GDR G 1
[Serov]
Revanchist Trends Gaining Strength G 1
[Solovyev]
PRAVDA Points to Peace Threat G 2
[Baygarov, 4 Aug]
Book on Reich Parallels Present G 3
[Yefimov]
U.S. Army Fires Shells in FRG 'By Mistake' G 4
[Kulbitskiy]
PCF Official Criticizes New French Premier G 4
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views PCF Government Pullout G 4
[Alekseyevskiy, 4 Aug]
Dadyants Assesses French Role Within NATO G 5
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 4 Aug]
Western Europe Displays Militaristic Course G 7
[Mnatsakanov]
U.S. Undermining Austria's Neutral Status G 8
UN-Greek-Turkish Cyprus Talks Begin in Vienna G 8
Death of Italian Banker Calvi, Mafia Ties Probed G 8
[Zafesov in PRAVDA 5 Aug]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Ustinov Receives Jordan's Armed Forces Commander H 1
Additional Reaction to USSR Mideast Proposals H 1
Worldwide Support H 1
[Mnatsakanov]
AAPSO Approves H 2
PDRY Favors H 2
Lebanon's Birri Condemns Israeli Savagery H 3
[MOSCOW NEWS 29 Jul]
Lebanese CP Statement on Relations With USSR H 4
Soviet-Egyptian Economic Relations Examined H 4
[MOSCOW NEWS 29 Jul]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Tanzanian Party Delegation's Visit J 1
[6 Aug]
Burenkov-Led Delegation Leaves for Upper Volta J 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]
Kelin Views U.S.-Somali Military Cooperation J 1
Demirchyan Led Delegation Meets Congolese Leader J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR, Mexico Exchange Cables on Anniversary K 1
Foreign Ministries' Greetings K 1
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]
CPSU to Mexican President K 1
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]
Mexican President to Chernenko K 2
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]
Mexican Envoy on Anniversary of Relations K 2
[Lutsenko]
Fokin Holds Talks With Brazilian Officials K 3
[IZVESTIYA 2 Aug]
Fokin Meets With Peruvian Officials in Lima K 3
[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]
Situation in El Salvador Reviewed, Analyzed K 4
[Novikov]
Anti-U.S. Party Reorganized in Grenada K 8
[Anikin]
Nicaragua's Borge Criticizes U.S. Slander K 8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Interview on Cadre Responsibility R 1
[Odinets, Tikhomirov in PRAVDA 5 Aug]
Food Store Director Executed for Bribery R 6
[Kassis, Kolosov in IZVESTIYA 2 Aug]
Interview With New RSFSR Prosecutor Yemelyanov R 9
[Alimov, Illesh in IZVESTIYA 26 Jul]
Navoi Obkom Plenum on Cadre Discipline R 11
[Nikolayev, Altun in PRAVDA VOSTOKA 22 Jul]
Uzbek CP Meeting Devoted to 'Law and Order' R 13
Uzbek Cotton Industry Minister Dismissed R 14
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 Jul]
Kazakhstan CP Bureau Notes Work Inadequacies R 15
Estonia's Ryuytel Praises 'Socialist Road' R 15
Helsinki: Estonian Party-CPSU Rift Denied R 16
Aliyev Attends Railwaymen's Day Meeting R 16
Minister Konarev Interviewed on Railwaymen's Day R 16
Ryzhkov Makes Visit to Buryat ASSR 3-6 August R 17
Peace Committee Chairman on 'Week of Action' R 18
Soviet Leaders Sign Tendryakov Obituary R 19
Opinion Poll Shows Citizens 'Socially Well-Off' R 19
[Lidin]
New Party Training Textbooks Selected R 20
[Kolesnikov in PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Briefs: Klyuyev Awarded; Ovchinnikov Awarded; R 20
Navoi TV Transmitter; Turkmen Radio, TV Development

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Lipetsk Official Interviewed on Grain Cultivation T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Views Late July Weather, Crops T 2
[Grishina, 4 Aug]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

New Satellite Cosmos-1587 Launched 6 Aug U 1

U.S. STAND ON SPACE TALKS CALLED HYPOCRITICAL

PM061327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Washington's Hypocritical Policy"]

[Text] New York, 4 Aug -- The Reagan administration's claims about its readiness for talks to prevent the militarization of space are nothing other than a cynical stunt designed to delude the U.S. and international public, THE NEW YORK TIMES attests.

From the very outset, it writes, the administration "opposed" even the idea of such talks. "The administration's gimmick -- and some officials recognize that it was just a gimmick -- consisted of stating publicly that Washington 'accepted' the Soviet proposals," THE NEW YORK TIMES points out. "Officials realized that these words would set the tone of the newspaper headlines, while the diplomatic details would be hidden" from the public. The adminstration, the newspaper stresses, was counting on "making political capital without offering any specific promises regarding the talks."

Recalling that the Soviet Union has suggested to the United States the publication of a joint statement that would clearly state the consent to begin talks with the aim of formulating and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that Washington rejected the word "preventing." In its opinion, "to accept this would mean going too far" since this could "lead to an undesirable agreement for the United States."

THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that the main reason for this hypocritical policy is the "skeptical" attitude of "key officials in the Reagan administration" to arms control and, above all, "to any agreement which could hinder the development of antimissile defense systems." THE WASHINGTON POST notes in turn that the Pentagon's top leadership and, above all, "Defense Secretary Weinberger himself, F. Ikle, his under secretary for defense policy, and R. Perle, assistant secretary for international security policy, oppose the introduction of any ban on antisatellite weapons systems."

Paris, 4 Aug -- More than 1 month after the Soviet Union's proposal to begin talks on preventing the militarization of space and to begin diplomatic contacts on this matter between the United States and the USSR, the U.S. side has now resigned itself to the fact that the conference planned for Vienna will not take place, the French newspaper LE MONDE writes.

America's main concern now is to score a success in the psychological war, that is, to place the responsibility for torpedoing this conference clearly on Moscow, the newspaper emphasizes. In fact, such an opinion has long been widespread in official Washington circles, the newspaper notes. But, because of the demands of propaganda warfare and also the election campaign, Reagan has had to pretend that he is taking Moscow's proposals seriously and is giving some constructive replies to them, LE MONDE writes. Today, too, the White House is continuing to play this game, the newspaper notes.

KHARKOV: U.S. ARMS RACE MAIN OBSTACLE TO PEACE

LD061601 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- News analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Every day brings in fresh proof of the very correct conclusion drawn in the declaration of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) summit meeting held in Moscow in mid-June.

This document of fundamental importance says that one of the main reasons of the growing political and economic instability in the world is the effort of the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, to intensify the arms race. Such a policy heightens the threat of nuclear war, imperils the very existence of mankind and proves to be an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples of the world, since it deflects huge material and financial resources and slows down economic and social progress.

The present Washington administration is trying to make out-and-out militarism a "common platform" of the NATO countries and other U.S. allies within the framework of military blocs and bilateral agreements. Hence, Washington's course toward an unrestrained arms race, its desire to replace a system of coordinated international political actions by scaled-up military preparations. This is the main obstacle on the road of normal development of international political and economic relations for the benefit of peace and progress.

Since the time the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was founded its member-countries have spent a staggering four trillion dollars on preparations for war. The share of military spendings in the budgets of those countries stands at 20 percent. The dynamics of their growth show what tremendous material and financial resources are deflected to fuel the arms race. In 1949, for example, military spendings of the NATO countries stood at 18.7 billion dollars, in 1982 they grew to reach almost 300 billion dollars.

Over the past three years the U.S. Department of Defense received almost 640 billion dollars. Military spendings in Great Britain under the conservative government have almost doubled. They are to top 17 billion pounds in 1984-1985. About nine billion pounds are allocated for the re-equipment of the British submarine fleet with U.S. Trident missiles.

West Germany's military expenditure increased 10.2 times in 1960-1982, while that of Japan by a cool 24.8 times.

The United States and its allies are trying to draw many developing countries ever deeper into the orbit of the arms race. In Pakistan for example, military spending in the current fiscal year (begun July) is to grow by 20 percent and make up one-third of all budget outlays. Meantime, a majority of the developing countries are in a serious economic difficulty which is exacerbated by the rapid growth of their external debt which devour a major share of their export revenues.

GERASIMOV NOTES CONTINUATION OF HELSINKI PROCESS

LD052124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The beginning of August is rich in memorable dates. Nine years ago, on 1 August, the Final Act of the CSCE was signed in Helsinki. Seventy years ago, also on 1 August, World War I began. Twenty years ago, on 4 August, the U.S. Congress adopted the so-called Tonkin Resolution. Thirty-nine years ago, on 6 August, there was Hiroshima. One hundred and one years ago, in August, the Krakatau volcano exploded. These dates invite a review on the subject of peace.

On World War I, Maxim Gorkiy wrote: "People of different nations, but equally intelligent, are destroying one another." That war, despite the military plans, quickly turned into a trench meat-grinder. It reminds us even now that, once started, a war moves like a steamroller down a slope that is impossible to stop. This should be considered by those who irresponsibly debate and plan limited wars.

Even World War I reminds us that military firms cannot see further than their account books with records of profits. This should be considered by those who feed them with generous orders. Even World War I reminds us that the outcome of a war rarely resembles the prewar plans. This should be taken into account by those who irresponsibly debate how to get the upper hand in a nuclear war. These stories, already old, remind us that one should fight against war before it has started.

Now, about the volcano. The Krakatau volcano was more powerful than Hiroshima. It was the most powerful explosion in human memory. It was very dark for a great distance over 2 days due to the ash. Ash ejected into the stratosphere in huge quantities caused intense red sunsets to be observed throughout the world for a whole year. Thirty-six people were killed, although there was no city nearby. Now there are even proposals to measure in mega-Krakataus rather than megatons. At any rate, the volcano reminds us of the global consequences of all the powerful explosions of which henceforth not only nature, but mankind, too, is now capable.

Now, about Hiroshima. Hiroshima is terrible, but a visit to Hiroshima is a journey into the past. The atom bomb of that time is a firecracker compared to the present-day hydrogen bombs. Here is an impressive diagram for comparison. [video shows diagram of squares containing numerous dots, the central square containing one single dot] In the center, you see a square with one single dot; that dot is equal to all the explosions on all the fronts of World War II, including Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Translated into the shorthand of the nuclear age, one dot is the equivalent of 3 megatons. And all the other dots on all the other squares are what is contained in the present nuclear aresnals -- 6,000 dots or 18,000 megatons.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, it was said: The people should know the truth about the disastrous consequences for humanity in a nuclear war. Knowledge of the realities of the nuclear age is not necessary to cause a will-weakening trembling in the knees, but necessary for a mobilizing clarity in the head. Such a mobilizing clarity is related to the Helsinki process. Despite the fact that from the very start the United States tried to distort it, to use it as a new front in the cold war, despite the fact that the Madrid conference was dragged out for an excessive length of time, and that the Stockholm conference is marking time, despite the fact that the military detente on which hopes were being pinned has not yet arrived; the Helsinki process continues. It expresses the ineradicable desire of the people of Europe for peace.

PRAVDA CITED ON BENEFITS OF WORLD DISARMAMENT

LD300659 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- "The arms race which has been imposed (on the world) by imperialism, first of all American imperialism, means colossal and irretrievable losses of human energy, talent and material resources", PRAVDA said today. "According to a databook called 'Militarism and Disarmament', more than 60 million people worldwide are now engaged in the military sphere, 26 million of them serving directly in armed forces. A quarter of all scientific personnel, or over half a million people, engage in military-oriented research which annually devours tremendous funds, namely up to 25 billion dollars".

"Due to yearly increase in military spending, budgetary allocations for social needs diminish. The arms race deals especially heavy blows to developing countries which are compelled to shelve essential social and economic development programs. In the meantime, it is these countries that have the biggest number of hungry, homeless, unemployed, illiterate and sick people".

"One of concrete stages on the way towards limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament could be, for example, cuts in states' military expenditures. The USSR has made proposals to this effect more than once," PRAVDA said.

"Funds spent on military purposes now just in one day, according to expert estimates, would be enough to cover all costs called for by a one-year program for fully eradicating malaria", the article said. "The cost of a U.S. Trident submarine is equivalent to the cost of teaching 16 million children in developing countries for a year or to the cost of building 400,000 houses for two million people."

"Reductions of military budgets would allow setting aside money to solve such global problems as the food, energy, raw materials, environmental and other problems. According to U.N. computations, disarmament would have resulted in the year 2000 in a 3.7-percent increase in gross world product, let alone other economic and social benefits".

EFE CITES STERN ON SOVIET SS-22'S IN GDR

PA041502 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1406 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 4 Aug (EFE) -- The Soviet Union has started to deploy its new "SS-22" missiles, which have a 900-km range, in the GDR, the West German weekly STERN has reported.

The first brigade of "SS-22" missiles, a model which replaced the outmoded "SS-12-scaleboard," has been installed in the East German region of Berndorf, a few kilometers from the city of Dresden.

Military experts believe that this is the first time the USSR has deployed its new "SS-22" missiles outside its territory.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has concluded the deployment of its "SS-23" missiles in the GDR where they are distributed on 12 bases throughout the country.

The USSR Government has also begun the deployment of similar models, which replace the outmoded "SCUD" systems, on Czechoslovak territory.

ADVANTAGES OF CEMA ECONOMIC COOPERATION STRESSED

LD031843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by international affairs journalist Yevgeniy Ambartsumov]

[Text] Hello there, comrades. Mutual assistance in tackling topical economic and social problems is what distinguishes the states of the socialist community and promotes their accelerated development. For example, the fraternal countries receive from the Soviet Union the greater part of the imported raw materials and energy sources that are so necessary to them.

Economic ties between the socialist countries are extremely varied. In the current 5-year plan alone, the Soviet Union will receive more than R60-billion worth of equipment and R40-billion worth of consumer goods from our friends. To be specific, 40 percent of our seagoing and river ships, a quarter of the railway passenger cars and half the automatic telephone exchanges in our country come from our CEMA partners. One in five pairs of footwear purchased by Soviet citizens, 15 percent of the clothes, furniture, and canned goods, one-third of the sugar, and a large amount of fruit and vegetables come from our partners. In a word, our daily lives, like the lives of our friends, are literally pervaded with the results of our economic cooperation.

Naturally, there are problems too; for instance, the hitherto fairly low quality and obsoleteness of a large proportion of the engineering industry's output that we exchange. This branch of industry is the foundation of the economy. For this reason, the recent economic summit conference in Moscow directed all the fraternal countries toward more energetic modernization, particularly toward production specialization and cooperation. The idea is to ensure that the enormous scientific-technical potential of the CEMA countries -- and above all the Soviet Union -- yields a much more rapid return.

The involvement of the fraternal countries in developing our raw mateiral reserves could work to the same end. We have already proposed that they join in the construction of a new high-capacity gas pipeline from West Siberia, rather in the way that they were involved in laying the "Soyuz" gas pipeline from Orenburg to their territories.

I should like to add that the relative proportion of foodstuffs and consumer goods in the USSR's trade with CEMA countries is comparatively small when set against the Western European Common Market. An accord was reached at the economic conference that other CEMA members would supply these goods for our population.

In a word, having jointly defined ways of tackling their urgent problems, the countries of the community are strengthening their cohesion. The cooperation of the fraternal countries and their economic integration are natural and advantageous for all involved.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

IZVESTIYA Hits Games Propaganda

PM061145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "At the Olympic Games"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Aug -- It is dinned into people here that everything in America is "the most." Including sport, which has been turned into a lever for fanning chauvinism and making billions of dollars' profit. They hold the U.S. championship in American football, which is not played anywhere else other than Canada, and the winners are proclaimed "world champions." The same title is awarded to the best players at golf, baseball, and basketball. Although U.S. representatives quite frequently yield to foreign rivals in international tournaments, those who provide publicity for local sportsmen keep saying the same thing: All the same, Americans are stronger.

The wheeler-dealers of sport regard the holding of the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles as an opportunity to "legalize" their claims to hegemony. Indeed, do not athletes performing under the stars and stripes mount the pedestal of honor more frequently than all other competitors? And are there not many countries participating in the games?

It has already been reported how the organizers have ensured the "representative" nature of the Olympics. They have spent $290,000 on bringing a group of sportsmen from Africa to Los Angeles. They spent another $32,000 on equipping and bringing in representatives from Grenada, where, as can be seen, the U.S. Marines occupying the island have also been entrusted with the functions of assistants to the organizing committee of the Los Angeles games. The Grenadian delegation's presence was needed only so that it could be "ticked off": the members do not turn up for the Olympic starts.

As is known, the games have begun with the updating of a number of world records -- which is also passed off by local propaganda as a sign of the "unprecedented success of the Olympics." But this, too, is a deliberate overstatement: All the records set so far were in swimming, where it is commonplace for the top standards to be surpassed every year.

Nor do the organizers of the Olympics disdain dubious means to get their compatriots to the pedestal. Hospitality ended as soon as it came to handing out the games' medals. They began putting crude pressure on foreign judges. The coach of the U.S. gymnastics team swore at the judge from Romania (and the local press brought those swearwords to the fans' notice). The head of the American Boxing Federation tried to cast aspersions on other judges representing a number of socialist countries. The tone of this campaign was set by P. Ueberroth, head of the Los Angeles Games Organizing Committee, who, on the eve of their opening, publicly voiced his mistrust of the judges from East European countries. Not that this prevents him from continuing to maintain that the Olympics have been organized in accordance with all the rules of the International Olympic Committee...

Threats, Violence Described

LD060723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles, 5 Aug (TASS) -- Correspondents Mikhail Beglov and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The Olympic Games being held here have been darkened by yet another incident clearly illustrating the atmosphere of violence in the major city of California. (F. O'Neill), trainer of the U.S. basketball team, has been a victim of a bandit attack: An armed thief inflicted a knife blow to his neck. (O'Neill) was taken to the hospital. This is far from the first case of participants and guests of the Olympics having their lives and health threatened. Earlier, for example, an Olympics bus carrying athletes from a number of countries was shot at. Another bus carrying athletes was followed closely by a vehicle packed with explosives.

At a press conference held here, (D. Gates), the chief of police, admitted that the Olympic Village on the grounds of the University of Southern California has been gripped by "an epidemic of stealing." Valuables are disappearing from athletes' rooms. According to police statistics, more than 20 people were arrested on the streets of Los Angeles in the course of a single day during attempted thefts.

With an open connivance of the local authorities, anti-Indian elements staged another orgy during a hockey match between the Australian and Indian teams. According to the AP agency, they shouted insulting slogans against the Indian Government and its sportsmen. Despite the obviously provocative character of the unbridled demonstration, the police did not take due steps to stop it. By pandering to such sallies, the U.S. authorities are in fact helping to fan discord between nationalities.

Threats Affect Athletes' Mood

LD061409 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 6 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Mikhail Beglov and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

A special group of bomb experts of the Los Angeles police board is summoned almost every day as the Olympics began. According to the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, since the beginning of the Olympic Games that group, as frequently as never before, comes into action, since threats of explosions arise in different parts of Los Angeles. In the past few days bomb defuse specialists frequently come to Olympic Villages.

All this naturally cannot but affect the athletes' sentiments. Speaking of the mood of participants in competitions, member of the Olympic team B. Conner noted that athletes are worried by the thought that a bomb explosion might catch them at any moment.

Apart from the threat of terroristic actions with the use of explosives, the Olympians and guests of the Olympic Games have other causes for apprehension. The police board of the city reported that about 200 serious crimes were committed in the city since the beginning of the Olympics. These crimes do not include "usual" robberies and attacks. Streets around one of the Olympic Villages on the territory of the South California University became the most dangerous. The situation is no better around other hostels where athletes are accommodated. A representative of the Los Angeles police admitted that Olympic Villages have been hit by a theft epidemic.

PANA Criticizes TV Coverage

LD061657 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Dakar August 6 TASS -- A PANA news agency correspondent reports from Los Angeles that the U.S. ABC television company paid 225 million dollars for the exclusive television rights to the games and has used this to show virtually nothing but American athletes.

It is true that the Americans are winning medals. But there are other people competing in these games. Yet even those countries other than the USA who have won gold medals and have put in some remarkable performances (China and Canada, for example) have been almost ignored by the ABC.

As for African athletes, it seems that the journalists of ABC are quite unaware of their existence, PANA emphasises.

Such practice by U.S. TV business dealers has aroused indignation among many sportsmen and heads of sports delegations who asked Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, to intervene and demand that "justice be done", i.e. that athletes from other countries should be covered and presented by ABC.

However, bosses from the U.S. television company turn a deaf ear to these just demands.

Sivakov on Indian Soccer Incident

BK031352 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] The Indian hockey team has secured two consecutive victories at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. This time, it defeated the Malaysian team. The Indian hockey team has emerged victorious at the Olympic Games on many occasions. First, it defeated the American team 5 to 1.

Had the Los Angeles Olympic Games been dedicated solely to games -- as has been enshrined in the Olympic Charter -- one could have stopped at this point and waited to see any team compete properly with the Indian players. However, at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, a great deal of filthy business and hooliganism have been combined in a way that probably adds up to a political crime. Undoubtedly, this evaluation depends on one's attitude.

The Indian team sent a protest note to the International Olympic Committee in connection with the anti-India provocations which took place during the India-U.S. hockey match. The Olympic Village officials and the representatives of the organizing committee declined to comment on the incident. The organizer of the match, (Robby Robertson), said there had been a minor incident in the stadium. The official in charge of information for the American team, (William Hedcock), did not see or did not want to see anything, although he was present during the match.

Meanwhile, the Indian national flag was openly subjected to disrespect. The Sikh terrorists and hooligans living in the United States tore the flag off during the match and insolently waved the flag of the nonexistent Khalistan state. When the Indian spectators requested (Robby Robertson) to remove the rogues from the stadium, he declined to do so, although this was his upright duty. Instead, he said that the United States is a free country and he could not do anything in this regard. Encouraged by this support, the rogues went mad and attacked the Indian team members. When they attacked the Indian radio commentators, the match coverage was disrupted. Still the match ended in an impressive victory for the Indian hockey players. However, the atmosphere in which the match was played had diminished the delight of victory. This view of the Indian press and of the leaders of the Indian contigent to the Los Angeles Olympic Games is quite justified. As the Indian press has noted, these indicents occurred not because of the apathy of some of the officials but because of the atmosphere of the Olympic Games and the wave of crimes moving around them.

The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA has referred to the statement of the Indian team leader that if the U.S. authorities are not capable of guaranteeing adequate security for the Indian players, India will be forced to withdraw its participation in the Olympic Games.

MATVEYEV COMMENTS ON NATO'S NEW CHAIRMAN

LD052223 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Vikentiy Matveyev commentary]

[Text] Next, a commentary about Lord Carrington, NATO's new secretary general. It was contributed by Vikentiy Matveyev a political observer of the daily IZVESTIYA:

One Western newspaper described Lord Carrington as a typical British diplomat, combining pragmatism, ease, and a sense of humor. It is another story to what extent these qualities will come handly for the new general secretary of NATO, where diplomacy, all the more so constructive diplomacy, is least talked about, and where belligerence -- thoroughly maintained and cultivated by the American military -- prevails. But this is the concern of Lord Carrington himself. Anyway, it transpires from his past that military matters have been more to his liking than civilian ones. And in his first public statements he indicated that he would spare no effort to fulfill his new duties the best he can.

In an interview with the Paris newspaper FIGARO, Lord Carrington alleged that Eurorockets have become a symbol which is sought to be exploited to present NATO as a military organization, forgetting the political aspects of its activity. Perhaps the new secretary general decided to make the public believe that NATO has stopped to be a military organization. Isn't it from his sense of humor that he terms first-strike missiles deployed by the United States and Western Europe symbolic? Or maybe it is for the sake of improving the situation in Europe that he suggested doing away with this symbol? Certainly not. Lord Carrington in his new capacity wants the timetable for the deployment of new American missiles be scrupulously met, and he believes that the most serious problem is resolved. He means the West European public resistance to these plans.

The fact that the first scores of missiles have been sited apparently makes NATO's secretary general glad, which can in no way be said of the mood prevailing among the popular masses in the West. The antimissile demonstrations in West Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium this year have been more imposing and massive than before. And Lord Carrington should know better than anyone else what has been taking place at the Greenham Common tent camp. What Lord Carrington alleged in the interview with FIGARO again shows how contradictory the advocates of a new dangerous round of the arms race are. When Carrington was asked whether the problem of taking French and British nuclear forces into account may reappear, he answered this was quite possible. But, he went on, it will hardly evoke differences within NATO. For Washington, just like Paris and London, does not want to take into account the British and French arsenals at negotiations, since this would put the United States in disadvantage to the Soviet Union in determining the strength of both sides. Such thinking has nothing in common with serious reasoning. This actually is political trickery rather than pragmatism ascribed to Lord Carrington.

He in vain referred to so-called desirability of resuming Geneva talks. However, he kept silent over the main issue: Where are the American guarantees that such negotiations are possible? As he put it, he listened to the Americans and arrived at the conclusion that their view should not be argued.

In other words, Lord Carrington in advance defines what he is allowed to in his new capacity, even though he remarked in passing that the impression sometimes emerges among other countries that they belong to an organization where U.S. dominance is too strong. Apparently Lord Carrington does not regard Britain or his government as sharing this view.

In short, Mr Luns has a worthy successor as far as zeal for the interests of U.S. chief of NATO is concerned. And how about British interests? It looks as if NATO's new secretary general is prepared to sacrifice them.

PRAVDA SEES ICELAND AS UNWILLING NATO PARTNER

PM031119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Getting Tangled in a Net"]

[Text] Iceland's State Commission on Security Policy recently conducted an investigation that showed that 80 percent of Icelanders entitled to vote do not approve of the idea of the country's military cooperation with NATO. The analysis also points out that 86 percent of the island's inhabitants support the idea of creating a "peace zone" in the north of Europe, and two-thirds of Icelanders believe that the activation of peace champions in Western countries is "a step in the right direction."

These facts contrast sharply with the actual situation in the small island state, which has been turned through the ill will of the NATO leadership, and the Washington leadership in particular, into a strongpoint for its air and naval forces in the North Atlantic. For many years now 3,000 U.S. servicemen have been making themselves at home on Icelandic territory. NATO plans to considerably intensify the use of Icelandic territory for a further buildup of war preparations there were recently revealed. In particular, it is planned to establish two new radar stations on the island, modernize the base at Keflavik, and equip it with the most modern combat aircraft.

All this is part of the overall policy of the NATO leadership, and primarily of Washington strategists, of fueling international tension in every way possible. And it is no coincidence that they are trying to turn Iceland into the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of NATO's northern flank. The northern regions of the Atlantic occupy a very important place in the military-political calculations of Washington's militarists. Now, under cover of arguments about "increasing the role" of NATO's northern flank and the need for its urgent reinforcement, the Natoites are seeking to turn this region into one of the chief bridgeheads for the deployment of the latest military hardware designed primarily to ensure the bloc's offensive operations.

Noteworthy in this connection is a recent routine statement by Icelandic Foreign Minister G. Hallgrimsson that "Iceland's defense" does not pose a threat to any other country. But is this so? Many Icelanders such as, for example, S. Gestsson, chairman of the People's Alliance Party, have rightly been pointing out in recent days that matters are now moving toward the country's further, increasingly deep entaglement in NATO's military net. In other words, toward Iceland's increasingly extensive involvement in the militarists' very dangerous and adventurist game with the destiny of peace and the peoples' security -- a policy which is now condemned by the overwhelming majority of Icelanders.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UNIDO CONFERENCE

LD031909 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Semenov reports:

The world economic crisis has exerted a pernicious effect on the process of industrialisation of developing countries, said Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation Abdur Rahman Khan, delivering a report at the fourth UNIDO general conference. He emphasized that the international community should resolve such problems as the continuing policy of protectionism and growing debts of young states, that it should continue the quest of ways of streamlined restructuring of the world industrial production, establishing a new international economic order. Broad international cooperation, aimed at consolidation of peace and prosperity of peoples, is a much more acceptable option than the arms race, which is fraught with destruction of human civilisation, he said.

Speaking in the general discussion after the report, the head of the Soviet delegation Mikhail Kruglov said that the period that passed since the previous UNIDO general conference, was marked with the serious changes in the world political and economic situation. International tension heightened as a result of aggressive actions of the most reactionary circles of imperialist powers.

The spreading of the policy of strength and diktat by imperialist circles to international economic relations, he stressed, had even more aggravated the heavy consequences of the crisis in the system of the world capitalist economy, above all in developing countries. The aims and tasks, which were put forward in the Lima and New Delhi declarations, plans of action and international strategy of the U.N. development for the 1980s were, as a result, frustrated.

In the recent years, said the USSR's representative, the pace of industrial growth in developing countries sharply went down, and an absolute decline in industrial production was registered in most of those states for the first time in the post-war period. The leading Western powers avail themselves of developing countries' difficulties to make them give up planned methods of economic development, curtail the state sector, grant new benefits and concessions to foreign private capital, above all transnational corporations.

Touching upon UNIDO's role in the realisation of international strategy of development in the second half of the 1980s, in the implementation of measures aimed at finding a way out of the crisis situation, the Soviet delegate pointed out that the aim of the tasks facing the organisation, is to overcome the existing difficulties on the basis of the formation of industrial production, the training of cadres, enhancing of the role of the state sector and planning principles in the national economy.

He noted that termination of the arms race, unleashed by the United States and its NATO allies, is a very important prerequisite for economic and social progress of all countries. The arms race now absorbs huge material and intellectual resources which could be channeled for the needs of developing countries. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed the need of broadening UNIDO's contribution to limitation of the arms race and to disarmament. Concrete steps in this direction, he said, can be effected through holding studies on economic aspects of disarmament, linked with industrialisation.

PENTAGON USES WARGAME RESULTS TO PRESSURE PUBLIC

LD062024 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The U.S. Department of Defense is sounding off alarms. Defense officials are extremely concerned over nothing less than the destiny of America. Pentagon strategists have said more than once that only strength can ensure America's vital interests. And then all of a sudden, it turned out that the United States, as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, is in a position to wage only one small-scale war in one region of the world.

This fact, which is of considerable distress to Washington, has been established beyond all doubt during a "global war game", code-named "Pressure Point", conducted by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Whom, it is appropriate to ask, did the top Pentagon brass "press"? The whole world. For instance, this question was raised: What can the United States expect if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula? The answer received with the help of the newest computers was that right in the first month the U.S. Army would begin to experience a shortage of ammunition and military equipment which might compel it to agree to a draw. What if Washington starts a military adventure in the Middle East or Central America? The prospects there are even worse.

Although the "Pressure Point" game was shrouded in secrecy, their findings "leaked", clearly not without assistance from the Pentagon and the CIA, to the American bourgeois press. And so, the second phase of the "Operation Pressure" begin. This time American tax payers have become the target of massive pressure. They read incalculable stories and articles, many of them striking almost panicky notes, about the "insufficient level of armament" of the U.S.A. Working up the situation, Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense Lawrence Korb made a pronouncement to the effect that it was difficult to predict how the world situation might develop unless the U.S. Armed Forces were bolstered. What is the aim of another militaristic campaign?

It is common knowledge that at the present time the U.S. Congress is discussing the nation's military budget for the 1985 fiscal year. It is said to be near 300 billion dollars -- an all time high in U.S. history. It should be noted that Washington spends not less than 45 billion dollars a year on production and storage of nuclear weapons. Such sums are a source of well-justified and growing apprehension among the sober-minded U.S. political figures, and American public. However, this kind of money is not sa[illegible]te [as received] the appetites of militaristic circles. Trying to intensify even further the Washington-started arms race, these circles willingly exploit the myth about the "Soviet threat" which allegedly looms dark over the United States. But since the stories about the inexistent "threat" misfire ever so often, it was decided to go ahead with the "pressure point" show, staged and directed by the Pentagon beforehand. That show is called upon to intimidate the man in the street with the story about "America's weakness".

MCFARLANE REMARKS 'EVIDENCE' OF WAR PREPARATIONS

LD040619 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration is speeding up its preparations for war to the accompaniment of "peaceable" rhetoric. A fresh evidence of that are the openly militaristic statements made in San Francisco by Robert McFarlane, deputy assistant to the President.

He said, among other things, that the United States should be ready for a "conflict" with the Soviet Union. It follows from the clarifications made by McFarlane that the point at issue are the so-called "limited" wars, which the presidential advisor euphemistically described as "low intensity conflicts".

As is known, a few weeks ago Lieutenant-General Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the Marine Corps, frankly said that a "limited" war against the Soviet Union is "inevitable" in the life-time of this generation and that the USA had to be ready to win a victory in it. The administration was then in a hurry to disavow the general's revelations. But the statement by McFarlane has borne out that the point at issue is not some "error" but a concrete military-political doctrine of the current administration.

KENNETH DAM DISCUSSES U.S. ALLIES' ARMS BUILDUP

LD070900 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues exerting pressure on U.S. West European NATO allies and Japan to make them accelerate the pace of building up armaments. Speaking at the Lawyers Association in Chicago, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam demanded that these countries should strengthen collective defences. For that purpose they should follow the U.S. example, build up military expenditures and armaments at a fast rate.

The deputy secretary of state praised the measures being taken by Japan to build up its miltiary potential. In the recent years military expenditures of Japan, he stressed, increased by almost 5 percent in real terms, but Japan, he said, should continue following this road.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY STAND ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS VIEWED

LD052133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] Saul Mendlowitz, professor at Columbia University in New York, was recently in Moscow. We met and had a chat.

[Begin recording -- both men speaking in English with superimposed translation]
[Gerasimov] What has brought you to Moscow?

[Mendlowitz] I have come here at the invitation of the Association of Soviet Lawyers. We plan to discuss preparations for a conference on the topic of the illegality of nuclear arms, which is to take place next year in the United States.

[Gerasimov] I have heard that Jonathan Schell, famous as the author of the book "Fate of the Earth," has now brought out another one on the destruction of nuclear arms.

[Mendlowitz] Yes, he advocates the destruction of nuclear weapons, but not the destruction of war. There is a difference here, but I personally do not consider it to be true from the point of view of the possibility of destroying nuclear arms without destroying the entire military system. However, it is essential just to make a start. I agree that there is a need to focus efforts and the center of these efforts must be nuclear arms, as the most dangerous type of weapons. Soviet and U.S. scientists, and doctors, too, have all come to the conclusion that the nuclear threat is not a myth; it is not simply something thought up by noisy demonstrators.

[Gerasimov] What shape is the U.S. antiwar movement in?

[Mendlowitz] It may appear that our antiwar movement is quiet, but this is not so. A certain animation, caused by the energetic Democratic election campaign, can now be discerned, although if you have a look at the Democratic Party election platform, you can't say that it is particularly for peace.

[Gerasimov] The Democrats have not even supported the idea of no first use of nuclear arms.

[Mendlowitz] Yes, unfortunately. There was great discussion of this topic in the Democratic Party. There is no doubt that Mondale won the upper hand as a supporter of what is called a cold election policy. Speculation on the illusory Soviet threat also played its part. But it seems to me that it is nevertheless a question of nuance in the election campaign. I believe that if the Democrats win the election, they will rather rapidly proceed toward declaring no first use of nuclear arms, and likewise toward a complete nuclear test ban and mutual trust. I think that a complete nuclear test ban is the most realistic topic of those about which we can start talking immediately.

There is a desire for peace everywhere. It opposes the military madness. There is pacifism and resistance to military plans and military taxes. I have been greatly impressed by the number of people that I have met in the Soviet Union in various lofty positions and so-called simple people who are concerned at the possibility of nuclear war and sincerely desire to avert it. [end recording]

A small supplement to the conversation: The analogy between the social institutions of slavery and war drawn by Lev Tolstoy in the article entitled "The Approach of the End" ["Priblizheniye Kontsa"] is now being exploited in America in an attempt to establish a mass movement for new abolitionism. There was an abolition movement in the last century. Now this is the new slogan for stepping up the antiwar movement in the United States.

A few words on the stance of the Democratic Party mentioned by the professor: The party program at the San Francisco convention was adopted in the course of stormy debates, expressed in the attitute of the donkey, which you can see on the magazine cover. [video shows still of TIME magazine cover showing symbol of donkey for the San Francisco convention] The donkey is the symbol of the Democratic Party. The Democrats are not performing consistently. They do not reject options for the first use of nuclear arms; but their program, and here is its modest outer appearance [video shows Gerasimov displaying copy of Democratic Party platform report], criticizes the star wars plans that Reagan is carried away with; they are prepared to abandon the MX missile and the B-1 bomber. The following can be read here: With 50,000 units of nuclear weapons in existence, nuclear arms control and reduction of their reserves are vitally important for our security. There is talk of a freeze and subsequent reduction of nuclear arsenals.

There is a difference here, of course. The Reagan administration does not want any reductions or halts. This was illustrated by the Soviet proposal on the talks for Vienna on averting the militarization of space.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated, at an official level, so to speak, that there was no sense in setting off for talks on space if there was to be talk there only of this. However, the invitation only concerned this. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asserts that Moscow will not take yes for an answer. But Washington is not saying yes; Washington is saying but no.

PRAVDA ON U.S.-SOVIET PUBLIC DIALOGUE IN MOSCOW

PM061109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] Dialogue is a reliable path to mutual understanding. This was the common opinion of the participants in the Moscow meeting between representatives of the USSR and U.S. public, which ended 2 August. It was devoted to the problems of Soviet-American relations and disarmament. Taking part in organizing the meeting were the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-USA Society, and the USSR Academy of Sciences USA and Canada Institute, and the Washington Institute for Policy Research on the U.S. side.

Discussion at plenary sessions and in working parties centered on questions linked with overcoming the obstacles obstructing the way to the normalization of relations between the two countries, and topical tasks of the struggle for peace and ensuring security. The Soviet participants in the meeting clarified the USSR's foreign policy course and its specific initiatives and proposals aimed at halting the arms race, including the proposal for Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space.

"I am very pleased with the meeting, and declare this on behalf of the entire U.S. delegation," Marcus Ruskin, one of the American cochairmen of the meeting and one of the leaders of the Washington Institute for Policy Research, told a TASS correspondent. "For us it is important, for example, that -- despite certain differences of opinion during the discussions -- we came to understand the Soviet viewpoint on many important issues. The American people want an improvement in relations between the United States and the USSR. I am convinced that the Soviet people also want the same. The public of the two countries can make their contribution to this improvement. This is why contacts between us are so important and useful. I am an optimist and I believe in success for our efforts."

In a joint declaration the participants in the meeting expressed agreement on the need to elaborate measures for ensuring mutual security and spoke out in favor of continuing dialogue.

PRAVDA REPORTS PAKISTANI MINISTER'S TALKS IN PRC

PM070830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hospitality for the Bandits"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug -- It has already been reported that Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Khan was on an official visit to Beijing at the end of July. It has become known here that the main subject of his talks with the Chinese leaders was the so-called "Afghan question."

It is claimed that the Pakistani authorities made a request to the Chinese leadership that some of the camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries be relocated from Pakistan to China. It was pointed out that the dushmans have started receiving modern and much better weapons, including antiaircraft rockets, from the United States and that training in the use of such weapons can be held only in China, insofar as Islamabad itself is unwilling to undertake this mission.

According to informed circles, three camps for Afghan dushmans have already been relocated from Pakistan to the southern part of the PRC's Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Chinese side advised S. Yaqub Khan that Pakistan "not weaken its stance" at the Afghan-Pakistani talks being held in Geneva through the UN secretary general representative.

Chinese-Pakistani cooperation in the sphere of nuclear arms development was another topic discussed at the Beijing talks.

STATE COUNCIL TO 'RESTRUCTURE' RURAL ECONOMY

PM061250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PRC State Council Resolution"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug -- The Beijing press reports that the PRC State Council has decided to restructure commodity circulation in the Chinese countryside. The document, published commentaries note, stresses the need to encourage and develop the peasantry's private initiative and to expand competition among trade enterprises under all forms of ownership. Specifically, the decision envisages a further expansion of the network of nonstate trade enterprises and a reduction in the types of agricultural products bought and sold centrally by the state. The range of goods permitted to be sold at contractural and free market prices will be expanded.

These measures, the Chinese newspapers point out, are aimed at increasing market influences on agricultural production.

BARAKHTA VIEWS PRC ECONOMIC ADVANCES, PROBLEMS

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta article: "Seeking Solutions: Some Problems of the Chinese Economy"]

[Text] Delivering a report on the government's work at the recent session of the National People's Congress (NPC), Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council premier, termed "inspiring" the successes the country has achieved in all sectors during the implementation of the "four modernizations." By the beginning of this year -- 2 years ahead of schedule -- production indicators for the main types of output planned for the 6th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) had been achieved. Last year's growth in gross industrial output as compared with 1982 was 10.5 percent, and in agriculture it was 9.5 percent.

According to official figures published in the Chinese press, industrial and agricultural production increased in the first half of this year by an average of more than 11 percent compared with the same period in 1983.

It is reported that certain advances have taken place in improving the people's living standard. In 1983, the average annual income families of workers and employees spent on day-to-day needs increased by 6.4 percent compared with 1982, and in the countryside the increase was 14.7 percent. Prices for the majority of essential goods remain stable on the whole, although it was noted at the NPC session that prices for fresh vegetables, fruit, and fisheries products increased by an average of more than 13 percent last year.

At the same time the discussion of serious unresolved problems in the Chinese economy continues, both at the session and in press articles. Many such problems remain.

Increasing economic efficiency is cited as the central task in China today. However, as Zhao Ziyang admits, the situation leaves much to be desired in this sphere. Although the proportion of unprofitable enterprises in the PRC fell last year from 26.1 percent in the previous year to 15.8 percent at the beginning of this year, the total sum of their losses, according to official figures, nonetheless is 28 billion yuan, which is equal to nearly one-half of all appropriations for capital construction in 1983.

The schedules for the construction and commissioning of priority national economic projects are not being met, and many planets and factories, experiencing, as RENMIN RIBAO has pointed out, an acute shortage of electricity, raw materials, and fuel, are not working smoothly and are subject to interruptions. According to official statistics, approximately 30 percent of production capacities are not functioning normally in China today for these reasons.

Leading Chinese economists, writing in the press, mention a long series of factors retarding the improvement of national economic efficiency. In the view of Fang Weizhong, deputy chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission, the obsolenscence and physical "old age" of the basic production facilities has become a very acute problem. According to his calculations, published in the journal HONGQI, equipment at 75 percent of all industrial and transport enterprises is more than 15-20 years old, and machine tools at 7 percent of the plants and factories were produced before the PRC was even formed. In general, the country faces the task of modernizing fixed production capital, which will require capital investments on the order of more than 500 billion yuan.

The Chinese associate the resolution of the problem of increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy and many other questions of economic building with the reform that has been in the process of implementation since 1979. This reform affects industry, agriculture, trade, the system of national economic management, and so forth. In short, in terms of its breadth and depth, this experiment, the newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO wrote, is unprecedented, and is called upon to "destroy the old traditional concepts and create a new economic system in accordance with the interests of building socialism of a specific Chinese kind."

At the same time, a number of Chinese economists believe that certain aspects of the ongoing reform are having a negative effect on the national economy and are not helping to increase its efficiency. Thus the introduction of the "system of free supply" and "floating" prices has exacerbated the strained situation regarding deliveries of many types of raw and other materials and equipment to enterprise.

Today, according to official statistics, only 53 percent of metal, 57 percent of commercial lumber, 25 percent of cement, and 51 percent of coal are distributed on a centralized basis. Yet requests from localities to the center for supplies are, far from falling, steadily increasing, HONGQI has noted. For example, in order to satisfy them, steel imports had to be considerably increased last year.

The extension of enterprises' rights to the sphere of planning, output sales, pricing, and the control of fixed capital, as the Chinese press notes, is not only failing to increase the economy's efficiency, but on the contrary, reducing it substantially in a number of places. The scale of capital construction financed from local sources is growing, especially in the nonproduction sphere. HONGQI wrote that the centralized output of the means of production, urgently needed by plants and factories, has slowed down for the first time in many years.

RENMIN RIBAO noted that in analyzing the progress of the reform, negative phenomena -- including local self-interest, the refusal to fulfill state plans, and the desire to grab what one can -- are observed at enterprises in several regions of China.

Criticisms of the current economic reform, judging from the Beijing newspapers, relatively frequently have a political ring to them. In a series of editorials in this connection, RENMIN RIBAO pointed out that certain leaders are "fearful and mistrustful" of the reforms and regard them as a "temporary phenomenon" which "it is time to put an end to."

In China, as the PRC mass media point out, an intensive quest is now under way for ways and means of resolving the country's topical problems of socioeconomic development. At the same time, it is impossible not to notice that the implementation of the "course of building socialism of a specific Chinese kind," judging from the Beijing newspapers' admissions, by no means always meets with the population's and local leadership's support, and is encountering difficulties of both an economic and political nature.

MORE REACTION TO HIROSHIMA BOMBING, U.S. POLICY

Bombing Used To 'Intimidate' World

LD061848 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

For almost thirty years now the peaceloving mankind has been marking August 6 as the World Day of Action for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The Day, when 39 years ago Hiroshima by will of Washington politicians became the first to experience the real threat of the mass destruction of people in an atomic fire, forever went into the memory of peoples under name of that city. This name, just like that of the other Japanese city of similar fate -- Nagasaki -- invariably raises apprehension for a peaceful future of this planet, for those in Washington, who forty years ago committed a real crime against humanity, have not abandoned to date the delirious ideas of establishing their domination with the help of the most destructive mass annihilation weapons.

Today it is an open secret what the Truman Administration was up to when it ordered a devastating attack on two Japanese cities in August 1945: to intimidate the world, primarily the U.S.S.R., so as to thrust its will on them. Even later, when the U.S.S.R. developed an equivalent, and when Washington politicians came to realize that the stake on attaining hegemony with the help of nuclear weapons was an illusory, they did not abandon that delirious idea.

After the atomic bomb, the U.S.A. developed and is developing now new, ever more horrid and destructive types of mass annihilation weapons and vehicles of their delivery, together with plans for their use in a "limited", "protracted" and other options of war. For that purpose such weapons are transported thousands of miles from U.S. territory, closer to a "potential adversary".

"War is not a super-natural phenomenon, nor is it a natural calamity. The war breaks out by will of people, and the main task in promoting peace, therefore, is to combat those politicians that are pushing the world toward war", said a prominent Japanese political figure Tomuma Utsunomiya, member of Parliament and president of the "Committee of the 22 for Disarmament". He spoke at a recent international conference in Tokyo devoted to the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapons. Some bourgeois mass media pretend that this is not the case, and that the responsibility for the development of nuclear weapons and the continuing race in such weapons, fraught with a threat of a world-wide disaster, is allegedly borne by "both superpowers". But to put the things in the right perspective, one only has to recall who was the initiator of every new spiral of the arms race (after the development and use of the atomic bomb). This was the case, for example, with neutron weapons (it should be mentioned that President Reagan cynically timed the decision on full-scale production of such weapons for August 6, 1981).

By the way, the next year the United States tested another nuclear device in Nevada on the same date, and on August 8, 1983, the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, with nuclear weapon delivery vehicles aboard, called at the Japanese port of Sasebo. This year the U.S. submarine Drum called at another Japanese port, Yokosuka, on the eve of Hiroshima Day. This is the submarine from the Sturgeon class, that very class that is being fitted with first-strike weapons -- Tomahawk cruise missiles -- beginning this summer. Isn't it an outrage upon the memory of the victims of U.S. atomic bombings?

In the post-war years Washington acted and acts now as the initiator of the preparation of material facilities for a new war, the development of large-scale annihilation weapons and their spread to ever new spheres, including outer space. The world does not remember a single constructive proposal put forward by the U.S. Administration with a view to averting the growing threat of war. The U.S.S.R., by contrast, is consistently working toward ending the arms race, prohibiting mass annihilation weapons, above all, nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations more than one hundred proposals aimed at attaining this goal. It does not take much to realize where the threat of nuclear war comes from. Everything should be done to put an end to the sabotage of those who hold back the effort to stop the stockpiling of new mass annihilation weapons, who consider it justified, even "legitimate", to use them for attaining their political aims.

IZVESTIYA on Lessons of Hiroshima

PM061410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Hiroshima Day"]

[Text] The years pass, but the shadow cast by the U.S. atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki does not get any smaller. Those August days in 1945, during which the atom bombs broke above those Japanese cities in the form of gigantic mushroom clouds, claiming hundreds of thousands of lives and incinerating thousands of civilian buildings, are not just history. Mankind is threatened today by thousands of "Hiroshimas." Imperialism has brought all manner of trouble, grief, and unhappiness to our planet. This includes the arms race unleashed by the United States and involving the most devastating and destructive armaments.

With the emergence and use of mass destruction nuclear weapons the pillars of the old world, in the shape of the U.S. leaders, immediately pinned their hopes of smashing the object of their loathing, the USSR on them. This is evidenced by the documents and plans of the Pentagon and other official Washington departments -- as well as NATO Headquarters -- which have seen the light of day in the past 15-20 years. To the authors of the barbarous strategy, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were "test sites," "demonstration arenas." Just as the advocates of "limited nuclear war" are reluctant today to consider the millions of human victims, especially with regard to such regions as Europe, the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians in August 1945 was the last thing that concerned those who saw the new weapon as a "battering ram against communism."

The beginning of the nuclear arms race also marked the commencement of the worldwide struggle against the most terrible threat mankind has ever faced. Our country has always been in the vanguard of this struggle along with the other peace-loving governments and millions of people on all continents. At the United Nations and at other international forums, Soviet diplomacy made a vigorous effort to outlaw mass destruction weapons. Moscow stated that the U.S. nuclear weapons monopoly would not last long and that it was in the interest of all countries and all peoples to achieve an accord on the liquidation of the weapons under strict international control before it was too late.

Washington would not hear of such an accord. It had the so-called "Baruch Plan," dictated by short-sighted hopes of possible U.S. diktat and "legislative" enshrinement of U.S. nuclear hegemony. U.S. militarist circles very quickly came to realize that their plans were illusory. Faced with Washington's nuclear obsession, the Soviet Union was left with no alternative but to counter the impending U.S. nuclear aggression with its own defensive weapons.

The appearance of this counterbalancing factor was of decisive significance in terms of thwarting the plans for a preemptive war that were being hatched on the other side of the Atlantic.

But the Soviet land continued to make every effort to end the nuclear arms race and ban mass destruction weapons. These efforts, which still constitute a very important part of the general struggle of the USSR and the other socialist states for a secure, peaceful future, are helping to galvanize broad strata of the international public in their anitwar actions. The efforts at the state and public levels to prevent a nuclear war and halt the nuclear arms race are forming a common stream that is creating a powerful barrier in the way of the transatlantic atom-mongers' wild plans.

It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of such Soviet initiatives as our country's unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons and the appeal to the other nuclear powers to follow this example.

The Soviet proposals on declaring nuclear war a crime against humanity, on a total nuclear test ban, and on preventing the militarization of outer space are supported by the vast majority of UN states.

These and similar initiatives by other peace-loving governments are important signposts for the millions of people belonging to antiwar movements. The militarist propaganda of the United States and its NATO partners tries to belittle the significance of these public actions and to discredit them by ascribing motives to participants in mass demonstrations which have nothing to do with reality. Slander, calumnies, and insinuations cannot break the ranks of the peace supporters. They are using actual repression and persecution and are even carrying out mass arrests of antiwar demonstrators. The police nightstick is in evidence at the British women's camp at Greenham Common and on the approach roads to the U.S. cruise missile base. The police regularly round up pickets outside another U.S. missiles base at Comiso in Sicily. Provocateurs are being introduced into the peace supporters' ranks.

The traditional, annual Hiroshima Day in Japan is a day when very broad strata of the public in other countries demonstrate their determination to prevent new and even more horrific "Hiroshimas."

We know who is responsible for the nuclear threat. Neither by false propaganda nor slander will they be able to repel the peoples' wrath. Everyone can see who was and is the instigator of the devastating and highly dangerous arms race. Everyone can see who is carrying nuclear missiles to points thousands of kilometers away from their shores to deploy them on the territory of other countries, nearer the USSR and its allies. Everyone saw who doomed the Geneva talks to deadlock and deprived them of substance, by placing the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in combat positions in the FRG, Britain, and Italy at the forefront of their policy.

These "gamblers" will be held responsible by history -- in broad political terms they are already being held responsible by millions of people in the Western countries themselves.

"In order to achieve a decisive change for the better," K.U. Chernenko said, "it is necessary to smash the stubborn sabotage of those who are overtly banking on force and who call the use of means of mass destruction a 'legitimate' and 'moral' method of resolving disputes and achieving political ends."

We believe that reason will triumph. We believe it and are doing all we can to ensure that the world is lit by a sun of peace not obscured by a mushroom cloud.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS THAI DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM061351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Announcements" rubric: "In the Interests of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin, on 3 August, a Thai National Assembly delegation led by its president, U. Mongkhonnawin. We assess the visit of the Thai parliamentarians as an important step along the path of developing good relations between our countries, V.V. Kuznetsov said. The further strengthening of Soviet-Thai relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage accords with both sides' interests.

V.V. Kuznetsov drew his guests' attention to the major initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries aimed at curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament, and strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The need was emphasized for increased efforts on the part of all large and small peace-loving states, and for intensified actions on the part of parliamentarians with the aim of delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The visit of the Thai National Assembly delegation has been a success, U. Mongkhonnawin declared. We are satisfied with our tour of the country, which has enabled delegation members to acquaint themselves with the Soviet people's life and their remarkable successes in the development of their state. This visit, the delegation head said, is a manifestation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Our countries must continue to cooperate in the interests of strengthened mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of Thailand and the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the conversation were L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.S. Gustov and M.S. Pichuzhkin, other officials, and also W. Samruatruamphon, Thai ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation met on the same day with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. Information was exchanged on the structure and activities of the two countries' parliaments. The mutual desire was expressed to further develop contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Thai National Assembly, in keeping with the interests of both states' peoples.

A luncheon was given in honor of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The Thai National Assembly delegation departed from the Soviet Union 4 August. It had been on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DOMOGATSKIKH ON LESSONS FROM TONKIN GULF INCIDENT

PM061207 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 August in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,500-word Hanoi article by PRAVDA own correspondent M. Domogatskikh entitled "A Lesson of History." The article marks the anniversary of the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident. It describes the incident and then gives a brief account of the subsequent war. Domogatskikh draws parallels between Johnson's attitude in the sixties and the "ambitions" of the current U.S. Administration, and between the U.S. handling of the Vietnam peace talks in the seventies and the current U.S. approach to international negotiations. "The lessons of Vietnam are a grave warning to the forces of war and aggression and a vivid reminder to those who harbor criminal designs against peace and mankind of what comes of those designs," the article concludes.

SFRY PRESIDENT ATTACKS ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS

PM060959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by V. Djuranovic"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug -- The Yugoslav press has published the speech by V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee plenum.

Referring to the recent increase in the activity of antistate elements in the country, V. Djuranovic stressed that they are attempting to undermine the SFRY's constitutional system, as well as reject socialist gains and the LCY's role as the leading ideological and political force in the development of the socialist society.

The Yugoslav leader declared that some Western press organs have launched a noisy propaganda campaign against the SFRY. Pursuing political sensationalism and exploiting all kinds of rumors, they are interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and declaring that human rights are allegedly threatened there. Following in the footsteps of the anticommunist Djilas and others of that ilk, the West is attempting to convince the world public that "crude violations" of human rights are occurring in Yugoslavia.

The subversive elements are exploiting the country's economic difficulties and social problems to further their activities. This is why, V. Djuranovic noted, we must frankly and critically analyze the omissions and shortcomings in our work in their entirety. All society must now join in the struggle to eliminate them.

USSR-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HONORS POET

PM061324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Society Board's Session"]

[Text] The Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society's Board held a session in Moscow on 3 August in connection with the 125th anniversary of the birth of poet Filip Shiroka, figure of the Albanian national renaissance.

FRG REVANCHIST GROUP SEEKS TO 'GOBBLE UP' GDR

LD062157 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The "Deutscher Ostdienst" press bulletin of the "Federation of Expellees", a revanchist organization, in its latest issue, following the FRG's Chancellor Helmut Kohl, asserts that "there is no revanchism in the Federal Republic of Germany" and that the notorious "federation" is guided in its activities exclusively by "love for neighbours", i.e. for the peoples of the states which neighbour on West Germany.

However, facts given by the bulletin are indicative of the opposite. A leading article published in one of the latest issues of the bulletin maintains that the main evil is "in the division of Germany and Europe and in the demarcation line determined in Yalta, the line the non-recognition of which should become European task number one." To make it clear to everyone what this is all about, the bulletin carries an excerpt from the resolution of the "Federal Assembly" of the "Federation of Expellees".

The resolution clearly and unequivocally sets the task of "overcoming the split of Germany", i.e. gobbling up the German Democratic Republic and returning "regions to the east of Oder and Neisse", or in other words, the western lands of the Polish People's Republic.

To revise the results of the Second World War, the basic principles of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, to recarve the present European borders and to roll back socialism -- all have become a truly fixed idea with the "Die Ewig Gestrigen" who are being encouraged by Bonn and who nurture a mad dream of reviving a "Great Germany Reich".

Revanchist Trends Gaining Strength

LD061751 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Solovyev commentary]

[Text] Since the current right-wing conservative coalition came to power in Bonn, tendencies toward revanchism and militarism have been strengthening in the FRG.

Here is another rally of revanchist association activists. More than 100 such meetings have already been held this year. At every one of them the current saying was that whoever recognizes today's borders is acting illegally. Something similar has been stated by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself. The German question, he proclaimed, remains open in the political and legal respect. This was said by Kohl as if the realities that resulted from World War II and that were registered in a number of international agreements do not exist.

Newspapers, brochures and books published by the revanchists are selling in editions of millions around the country. In them a prominent place is devoted to maps of the Hitlerite Reich. There was a time when such things were perceived by official Bonn as a provocative challenge. Now the government itself is preparing to publish a map of Germany in its 1937 borders. An instruction has been issued for this map to be regarded as obligatory for all federal authorities.

The strengthening of revanchist tendencies in the FRG is closely connected with the further militarization of the country, and with the pursuit of the arms race.

Today there are more than a million people engaged in the country's military activities. The Bundeswehr is the most powerful army in West Europe. In violation of postwar treaties, the FRG's allies have just removed all bans on arms production from it. The weapons of aggression -- U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles -- are already aimed at neighboring states.

The FRG ruling circles are allocating an increasingly noticeable role for the revanchists in the political life of the country, as well. After all, the aims of the revanchists and of the powers that be are similar: to reestablish on German soil the spirit of militarism that once prevailed there, and to reinstate Germany in its Third Reich borders.

PRAVDA Points to Peace Threat

PM061055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Baygarov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Game"]

[Text] The last obstacle to the production of offensive weapons in the FRG has been smashed. On the basis of a decision of the Western European Union [WEU] Council, the Federal Republic has now been permitted to create strategic bombers, long-range missiles, and other offensive arms.

This decision, which runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement and the Helsinki Final Act, which were also signed by Western countries, has elicted a broad protest from Europe's peace-loving forces. The WEU decision runs counter to the Moscow treaty and the FRG's other treaties with socialist states, which are the basis of the present order on the continent -- this is the purport of official statements by the Polish Government and the CSSR Foreign Ministry. It is not honorable that this decision followed the start of the deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies on FRG territory, with the approval of the authorities, but against the will of the majority of the population.

The FRG's rearmament on a qualitatively new basis -- it is a question of precisely this -- is taking place against the background of increasing activity on the part of revanchist organizations. The peoples who lived through the perfidious attack of German militarism during World War II see particularly clearly the dangerous trend in FRG policy. The steps being taken more and more openly by imperialist circles, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, pose a direct threat to peace. The U.S. Administration plays the leading role in this. It encourages in its turn the aspirations of FRG revanchist forces making territorial claims.

The WEU's lifting of the ban on the production of offensive weapons does not tie in with official Bonn's numerous statements that in the present aggravated international situation the FRG bears special responsibility for the cause of peace on the continent. On the contrary, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, this decision opens the possibility of the FRG creating and deploying its own long-range offensive arms and makes it capable of threatening the security, not only of neighboring countries, but also of countries far from the Federal Republic. The socialist states, which consistently come out for the cause of peace and international detente, consider it their duty to voice serious misgivings over the dangerous development of events and to demand that the FRG fulfill its international obligations.

So, Western politicians and strategists have made another move in the game of chance aimed at changing the existing realities in Europe. Under the conditions of nuclear confrontation between military blocs this is a thoughtless game, to say the least. The peoples of the socialist community countries and all the continent's peace-loving forces will not allow Europe's security to be put at stake.

Book on Reich Parallels Present

LD061401 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Yefimov writes:

Fascism and revanchism have not vanished to become things of the past. This makes an analysis of developments in Germany from 1933 to 1945, an investigation into the causes behind the Hitlerite aggression in Europe especially important. Such a study has been made in a book by Soviet historian and writer Lev Bezymenskiy. Called "Solved Enigmas of the Third Reich," it has been brought out by NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

The author knows what fascism is not only from documents and books. During World War II he made his way from Stalingrad to Berlin, serving as an interpreter at a front's headquarters. It was he that translated to Marshal Zhukov on May 1, 1945, the letter about Hitler's suicide, which was signed by Goebbels and Bormann. After fascist Germany was routed, Bezymenskiy took part in interrogations of chief Nazi criminals.

In post-war years Lev Bezymenskiy turned to analyzing the sources of nazism, its ideology and practice. He pays much attention to studying political developments in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Solved Enigmas of the Third Reich" speaks about a number of episodes in the history of Fascism and World War II, which for long remained enigmatic. They include Nazis' arson of the Reichstag, their preparation of a German intrusion into Britain, Hess's flight, secret talks between American representatives and SS Obergruppenfuehrer Wolf, and many others.

The author points out that a number of developments in the Nazi past had something in common with what can be observed in the FRG nowadays, for example the drive to equip the Bundeswehr with ever new types of armaments.

In this connection Bezymenskiy recalled the following episode: When representatives of the Soviet Command were interrogating Gross-Admiral Doenitz, Hitler's "successor," in June 1945, he suddenly said he wanted to make a statement of special importance. "Would you like to know why Germany lost World War II?", he asked, in semi-whisper. "It was because we invented the schnorchel (a device allowing submarines to stay underwater for long -- TASS) a year later than we should have."

A similar primitive logic is characteristic today of the mentality of some people in the FRG nowadays, the author says. They supplement today's nostalgia for imperial grandeur with quite real actions. It is the FRG Government that has been an initiator of the NATO decision on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles. Then, in full accordance with the logic of militarism, the next step has been made: West Germany has, with the blessing of its NATO allies, got the right to produce heavy offensive arms.

The analysis of German fascism made by the book's author makes it possible to gain a better grasp and understanding of historical parallels. Peace's enemies, as Bezymenskiy says, today look different from what they were in the 1930s-1940s. They have a different parlance, a different terminology. But they are still alike in one thing, namely the unrestrained striving to conceal their real aims from their own and other peoples.

This is why the book about the past becomes a book about the present.

U.S. ARMY FIRES SHELLS IN FRG 'BY MISTAKE'

LD062004 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kublitskiy reporting:

Two shells were fired from 155-millimeter artillery guns during Army exercises held in the area of the town of Apfelbach. U.S. troops stationed in West Germany took part in the exercises. The shells landed and exploded a mere 100 meters from residential buildings on the outskirts of the town. Miraculously no one was hurt.

Replying to the protests of the residents of Apfelbach the U.S. military command answered simply that the shots had been fired "by mistake."

PCF OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NEW FRENCH PREMIER

PM061437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Big Capital's Offensive"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 5 Aug -- The policy being pursued by big capital is leading to the further curtailment of production in leading sectors of the French economy, rising unemployment, a cut in working people's real wages, and an increase in the national debt. This is the conclusion L'HUMANITE reaches in its commentary on the results of the meeting held here yesterday between French Premier L. Fabius and Y. Gattaz, chairman of the National Council of French Employers.

During the meeting, Y. Gattaz again tried to pressure the government to obtain additional tax advantages for employers. Appearing afterwards on a Europe-1 radio program, he made it clear that big capital is also demanding the revocation of a number of measures adopted by the authorities aimed at securing working people's social rights. P. Herzog, member of the French Communist Party Politburo, observes in a L'HUMANITE editorial article that statements by Y. Gattaz that the premier regards the National Council of French Employers' stance "with understanding" are causing the Communists concern. By conceding to the employers' demands he points out, the government would be committing a grave error.

Statistics convincingly show that the course pursued by big capital has resulted in the further exacerbation of the economic difficulties the country is experiencing.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS PCF GOVERNMENT PULLOUT

PM061401 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 August in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Events and Opinions" and the heading "New Cabinet, Old Problems" a 2,200-word article by N. Alekseyevskiy commenting on the recent French cabinet reshuffle and the French Communists' decision to withdraw from the new government. The article states:

"Some people are now seeking to blame the French Communists for what has happened and to present matters as though they were 'leaving an imperiled ship.' But the public can see perfectly well who dealt the blow to the left-wing forces' alliance. Indeed, the French Communist Party [PCF] itself has set forth its position absolutely clearly. By refusing to take part in the government and abstaining from the parliamentary vote of confidence in it, the PCF warned that the continuation of the 'economic stringency' policy was dangerous and that it was still not too late to change the prevailing situation. At the same time, the PCF intends to support those government projects that will help to fulfill the commitments made by the alliance of left-wing forces."

Alekseyevskiy goes on to trace the history of the left-wing alliance and France's economic difficulties since it came to power, emphasizing the "strong resistance" to it from the "internal and external monopoly capital that retained many levers of regional power." The Socialists, he continues, "were unable to offer a consistent, principled line to counter the intrigues of internal and international capital." The results of the government's economic stringency program, he maintains, caused dissatisfaction among the working people, expressed in the results of the June Euroelections. The article continues:

"The present crisis is based, of course, on socioeconomic problems. However, the differences between the Communists and Socialists also affected elements of foreign policy. While approving the positive foreign policy actions, the Communists nevertheless frequently criticized official Paris' support of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons in West Europe and its negative stand on a number of issues of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and its attempt to link the French forces more closely to NATO.

"What conclusions does the French leadership draw from the existing situation? Is the replacement of the cabinet an indication that the government has heeded the voice of the masses and intends to correct its political course? The French Communists' refusal to take part in the new government speaks for itself. As a result of thorough consultations between PCF representatives and the new premier, it has become clear that the latter is failing to give a positive reply to the questions that perturb the country. 'It follows from his statements,' the PCF Central Committee statement says, 'that he is fully determined to continue the "economic stringency" policy that is leading to increased unemployment, a reduction in the purchasing power of workers, employees, and pensioners, and is generating anxiety for the future of children and young people while failing to lead the national economy along the path to normalization.'

"The replacement of the cabinet without a change of policy will not, of course, resolve existing problems. Many people are inclined to see in this nothing but an attempt at political maneuvering designed to stifle the masses' dissatisfaction by creating an atmosphere of expectation of favorable changes.

"The French Communists are urging people not to avoid the real problems, not to give in to capital. They have proposed a clear, integrated program that takes into account the real state of affairs. It provides for the introduction into economic and social policy of changes which would make it possible to achieve the modernization of the national economy and the creation of types of production useful to the country, new jobs, and a strict leadership eliminating capitalist thriftlessness.

"At this difficult hour for France, the PCF has appealed to all French people of left-wing and progressive views for united actions."

DADYANTS ASSESSES FRENCH ROLE WITHIN NATO

PM061424 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "French Umbrella"]

[Text] What kind of strange show has been playing on the small Atlantic stage in recent months? Who has needed to "revive" the Western European Union [WEU] -- that stillborn military-political grouping of seven West European countries, which was long ago trampled down by NATO -- and why?

It was no coincidence that the WEU's "revival" was preceded by numerous French-West German consultations and talks regarding the further expansion of cooperation in the arms sphere and interaction between the French nuclear force and NATO forces.

Let us recall French Defense Minister C. Hernu's plans concerning the creation of a French rapid deployment force which could, "if necessary," come to West Germany's "assistance," and also the idea advanced last fall by J. Chirac, mayor of Paris, to "share nuclear responsibility" between France and the FRG.

"The question now arises," a West German television announcer declared on opening a debate at the end of June devoted to French-FRG cooperation regarding security, "of how French nuclear weapons are to be adapted to the concept of an independent European policy in the security sphere and to the strengthening influence of West Europeans within NATO."

This is a natural question: So, then, the WEU is being "revived" in order to create an "independent" European defense founded on military cooperation between the FRG and France and, in the final analysis, to replace the American nuclear umbrella with a French one?

Officially, the French leaders have repeatedly emphasized that their nuclear force serves the defense interests of France alone and there can be no question of a French "nuclear guarantee" for West European countries, including the FRG. But here is a curious article that appeared in the quite well-informed French weekly LE POINT. The very title makes you think: "For the FRG, France Is Europe's Eldest Daughter." It once again examines the question of a French nuclear umbrella from all sides, only with the difference this time that it is not the French themselves but the West Germans who are speaking about it.

"Whereas the French," the magazine writes, "have been calmed by the deployment of the first Pershing missiles (indeed, it is calmer when Pershings are deployed in the forests near Mutlangen and not in the Bois de Vincennes -- G.D.), and they do not now wish to raise politically explosive questions connected with possible shifts of military doctrine in the direction of West Germany, our neighbors on the other side of the Rhine have not resolved their problems... Both with and without the Pershing missiles they still consider Washington's nuclear guarantee very, very dubious, and all the more so if it takes the form of a nuclear war on German soil." And now, if the magazine is to be believed, the FRG, which is experiencing "concern and disappointment simultaneously with regard to Washington," is "turning toward Paris" in the hope of really resolving its "strategic dilemma."

In this connection, LE POINT focuses attention on the speech former Chancellor H. Schmidt recently delivered in the Bundestag and which, so the magazine assures us, was prepared after consultations with President F. Mitterrand, personally. Schmidt, who was present at the birth of the so-called NATO "two-track decision" on Pershing and cruise missiles, now declares that he agreed in advance to "French political leadership in West Europe" on condition that France takes two measures: first, extends its nuclear guarantee to the FRG and, second, adds its human potential in the sphere of conventional, nonnuclear arms to the FRG's human potential. France and the FRG together, the former chancellor reflects, could advance up 30 divisions. This, in his opinion, would be enough to "hold" the central front even in the event that the 300,000 American soldiers stationed in Europe were withdrawn...

What kind of trial balloons are flying from Paris to Bonn and from Bonn to Paris? Is it in fact a question of saying to the Americans "please get out of here" or, on the contrary, of closely linking France's nuclear strategy with NATO's, and the French Army with the West German Bundeswehr?

In order to reassure public opinion in France, LE POINT especially emphasizes that H. Schmidt's speech does not mention any German claims of access to the French nuclear button. The former chancellor demands neither the "right of veto" nor a "dual key" to French nuclear missiles.

The magazine cites the statements of E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany: "The real question is whether the French are prepared to equally share the risk with us. If so, then West Germany would agree to the deployment of not only French forward-based conventional forces on its land but also French nuclear forces, and without claiming access to the trigger."

E. Bahr (who is known, incidentally, as a fierce opponent of Pershing deployment) has an answer to the question why he prefers the French nuclear guarantee to an American one. "The United States," he told the French correspondent, "is providing itself with the means for waging a limited nuclear war on European soil. Things are different with France, which adheres to a strategy of deterrence, not one of waging combat. We can agree with France's doctrine, which could become Europe's doctrine."

As we see, the various versions of the concept of an "independent Europe," once put forward by General de Gaulle, have not quite been erased from the minds of certain West European politicians, despite the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles, and, perhaps, even thanks to them.

Of course, neither H. Schmidt nor E. Bahr -- and the weekly LE POINT must know this -- today determines FRG policy, which is entirely oriented toward NATO. Speaking at the strategic studies center in Georgetown University, FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner emphasized that the FRG "has no future outside NATO. Our entire policy, both in the sphere of security and our foreign policy," he declared, "is founded on NATO... There is no place for neutralism, either German or European neutralism, in our policy." According to M. Woerner, the efforts now being made to strengthen "Europe's defense," including French-West German cooperation and the desire to "breathe new life" into the WEU, are in no way directed against the United States or NATO.

Thus, the activation of the WEU does not signify an attempt to create an "independent European force" but just a regrouping of forces within NATO. There is no need to say that under these conditions the manipulations with the French nuclear umbrella are either devoid of any meaning or, on the contrary, acquire a very sinister hue.

WESTERN EUROPE DISPLAYS MILITARISTIC COURSE

LD062037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 6 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] For several days there was an enigmatic silence surrounding the meeting about which I shall now briefly tell you. Nobody knew what the defense ministers of France, FRG, Italy, Spain and Great Britain, who had gathered in Madrid, were discussing among themselves. And now something has emerged. It turns out that the leaders of the military departments were discussing the creation of the latest, so-called West European combat aircraft of the most recent generation. Military-industrial corporations of all the above countries will take part in implementing this plan.

In some West European NATO states, especially in the FRG and France, one has recently noticed a general tendency on their part to create their own arms or work jointly with other West European countries, in order, as they officially declare, to be less dependent on supplies of American death-dealing output to the countries of West Europe. It is precisely in this light that many West European observers view the Madrid plan of the defense ministers. However, this plan can prove to be an adventure that will cost the taxpayers dearly, notes the French paper L'HUMANITE.

The plans being feverishly hatched to create all new weapons, without respect to whether they are being carried out on a national, multinational, or American-European basis, all primarily serve the further buildup of the arms race. All of them increasingly exacerbate and complicate the European situation, and this is where the real adventurism lies first and foremost.

U.S. UNDERMINING AUSTRIA'S NEUTRAL STATUS

LD062003 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 6 TASS -- The United States is making efforts to undermine the status of Austria as a neutral state and to draw it into the President Reagan-announced "crusade" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Walter Silbermayer, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, writes in the newspaper VOLKSTIMME.

The latest instance of U.S. pressure on Austria in order to make it give up mutually beneficial trade with European socialist countries, Walter Silbermayer underlines, is at a basic variance with the norms of international law. The restriction of Austria's export to socialist countries is totally incompatible with its policy of permanent neutrality.

UN-GREEK-TURKISH CYPRUS TALKS BEGIN IN VIENNA

LD061358 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 6 TASS -- Talks started here today between the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus. The U.N. Security Council charged the U.N. secretary general with the task of going on with the efforts aimed at working out an understanding between the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus which would be acceptable for both of them. The talks now under way in the Austrian capital are part of those efforts. They are to promote the ensuring of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. It has been officially announced that the talks will last two days.

J. Perez de Cuellar told journalists that he intended to maintain contacts with representatives of both communities in accordance with the corresponding resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

DEATH OF ITALIAN BANKER CALVI, MAFIA TIES PROBED

PM061455 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,600-word dispatch entitled "The Wordly Affairs of the Vatican's Bankers" by own correspondent G. Zafesov, datelined "Rome, August."

Zafesov examines the death of the Italian banker Calvi, links him with a Sicilian banker Sindona who, in turn, is alleged to have "ties" with the Mafia, and, while claiming not to be putting forward an explanation of Calvi's death in London, notes that Calvi was a member of the Masonic lodge P-2 which, "as is well known, was closely linked with neofascists and the Italian and U.S. secret services."

Zafesov alleges the Vatican's "need" of the financial services of Sindona and Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano and further claims that, even with the Vatican's attempts to "repudiate any dubious deals" with the bank, "many Italians are asking themselves" whether or not some "new name" has taken over from Calvi in handling the Vatican's financial affairs.

USTINOV RECEIVES JORDAN'S ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

LD061506 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, today received the visiting commander of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Lieutenant-General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir.

They had a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest. Dmitriy Ustinov and Zayd ibn Shakir examined also some questions of the international situation, in particular the situation in the Middle East.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

Worldwide Support

LD061856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] Israel and the United States are isolated. They have set themselves against the Arab world and have again shown themselves to be the enemies of Arab countries and peoples. That is the overwhelming majority's opinion in Arab states who continue to widely discuss the new USSR proposals for a Near East settlement.

As is known, Washington and Tel Aviv rejected these proposals, but did not give a single serious argument for doing so. They simply muttered no and hurried to get on with the matters at hand, as they say. Evidently they were counting on the flood of matters at hand to somehow engulf the Soviet initiative. But this calculation did not materialize.

The Soviet initiative has found wide support throughout the world. In the region it primarily concerns -- the Arab east -- it has been given warm and, I would say, grateful attention. Now our country's previous warnings are clear to everyone -- that underhanded, separate deals with the Israeli aggressors cannot bring peace to the Near East. That is indeed why the notorious Camp David deal, the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East and the enslaving agreement with Israel that was imposed on Lebanon failed so ignominiously.

Life itself has confirmed that final disentanglement of the tight knot of Near East contradictions calls for a fundamentally different approach to this problem. That is the sort of approach being proposed by the Soviet Union.

The extremely clear, concrete, and effective principles that are the basis of our Soviet initiative are generally well known. They are all based on the main principle: We consistently favor safeguarding the rights of all states in the region to independence and security. Naturally, this concerns the Palestinian people, whose right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state must be safeguarded.

I would like to stress once again that the overwhelming majority of Near Eastern countries agree with the Soviet proposals. They are greeted not only by the broad public, but also by government circles in those countries.

Many organs of the democratic press simultaneously stress that the disagreements that unfortunately continue in the Arab world remain a serious obstacle to a peaceful settlement of Near Eastern problems. In effect, this split has become the ally of the main culprits behind the tension in the Near East -- U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

AAPSO Approves

LD061354 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo August 6 TASS -- The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, AAPSO, warmly welcomes and approves of the constructive Soviet proposals for peace settlement in the Middle East and considers these proposals a reliable foundation for establishing genuine peace in the region. AAPSO calls upon all the states and peoples, all forces of peace and justice to back Soviet proposals, to make Israel and the United States, backing it, to give up the policy of war, aggression and brigandage, to exert every effort to further the Soviet peace plan aimed at establishing fair and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the Charter, principles and resolutions of the United Nations, it is said in the AAPSO's statement which was distributed here today.

In the document it is noted that the Soviet initiatives take into account the legitimate interests of all parties, including the Arab people of Palestine. The idea of convocation of an international conference under the U.N. aegis, which was put forward in Soviet initiatives, is supported by almost all parties to the conflict in the Middle East, most of the members of the international community. The USSR's proposals, which are of an exclusively great significance, the document stresses, have been put forward at a time when the heightening of tension in the Middle East threatens international peace and security in real earnest.

This is the responsibility of Israel and the United States, which unconditionally supports it. Tel Aviv continues its air raids and bombings of Lebanese towns and villages, it commits bloody crimes against Palestinians and Lebanese, keeps by force the captured Arab lands, broadens the network of its illegal settlements on occupied lands. Israel, backed by Washington's economic, military and political support, stubbornly does not want to recognise the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, in the first place their right to selfdetermination. Israel does not want to give up methods of aggression and expansion; it tries, with U.S. assistance, to hit a strike on forces of national liberation and progress in the Arab world, it is said in the statement. Having taken an obstructionist stand towards the Soviet initiatives, Israel and the United States torpedo the very possibility for liquidating tension in the region, establishing an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the Middle East, it is stressed in the statement.

PDRY Favors

LD021249 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Aden August 2 TASS -- The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studied the Soviet proposals on the Middle East settlement and believes that they create a healthy basis for a comprehensive, full and just settlement of the conflict, says the special statement by an official representative for the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Yemen. These proposals secure the national rights of the Palestinian people and liberation of the occupied Arab territories, including the Arab part of Jerusalem.

The document stresses that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen views the Soviet initiatives as proof of the firmness and invariability of the Soviet Union's policy and its efforts aimed at support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples and resolution of the Palestinian issue.

LEBANON'S BIRRI CONDEMNS ISRAELI SAVAGERY

PM031025 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 29 Jul 84 p 6

[Interview with Nabih Birri, Lebanese Amal leader and government minister, by Nikolay Zaborin, apparently in Moscow, date unspecified: "The Flaming South"; first paragraph is editorial introduction; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Israel's actions in southern Lebanon and their international legal assessment was the topic considered at the Moscow session of the Soviet public commission investigating the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. Taking part were delegates of the Lebanese Amal Movement led by its leader Minister of Water Resources, Electricity, Justice and South Lebanon Affairs Nabih Birri here are the highlights of his interview to Moscow NEWS:

[Birri] Just a few examples are needed to see to what lengths of savagery the occupying forces can go. I'm speaking, in this case, as a Lebanese citizen, as a man born and raised in southern Lebanon.

ECONOMIC SUBVERSION: South Lebanon today is cut off by the Israelis from the rest of the country and has been turned in fact into an isolated island. There are reasons for that. The economy of our country in the south is mainly based on agriculture for higher yields of tobacco, citrus fruits, apples, etc. It is not by chance that having invaded Lebanon, Israel has started a systematic destruction of the farmlands. According to our information, Israelis have already destroyed 72 plantations. They are following the same line in other spheres, too. Israelis have barred fishermen of Tyre from fishing in the coastal waters, also for the fear of competition.

Lebanese are being denied electricity. The occupation forces have put a ban on deliveries of liquid fuel for the big power station that caters for Beirut. As a result, electricity in the capital is only on for six hours. All power supply lines in the western part of the Al-Biqa Valley have been completely destroyed. Lawlessness dominates everything -- Israelis are closing down hospitals, pulling down Lebanese homes and destroying the farms. All that damages our economy tremendously.

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURE: Since ancient times south Lebanon has given much to the world. Sidon and Tyre, for example, are places where the alphabet came from. Israelis have robbed Tyre of its unique cultural heritage and taken all the valuables to Israel. We have brought the fact to the notice of the UN.

Having isolated south Lebanon geographically and ethnically, Tel Aviv is now trying to isolate it ideologically. Libraries are being disposed of. Circulation of the three progressive dailies AS-SAFIR, AL-AMAL and AN-NIDA has recently been banned. The same rigid line is being pursued in regard to religious faith. The invaders are closing down mosques and churches. Representatives of different religious communities are being thrown into prisons or expelled from the southern region. Gangs of mercenaries formed by Israel to terrorize the population have made three attempts on Shaykh 'ali Yasin who was finally forced to emigrate.

Now that the invaders are convinced that the Amal Movement and the entire population of the south are determined to carry on their struggle, they are intensifying the policy of physical violence against the patriots. Over the last two and a half months alone the occupation authorities have arrested 480 young people, members of our Movement I stress, only members of the Amal Movement, let alone the arrest of representatives of the other parties and ordinary civilians.

RESISTANCE IS MOUNTING: Today, Israel maintains in south Lebanon a motorized infantry division, an armoured and an artillery brigade, anti-aircraft defence, engineering troops and a number of other formations. They are a formidable power. But we, men, women, old people and children, are fighting them.

The village of Ma'rakah provides an example of courage. In order to crush the dissatisfaction and resistance of its 5,000 residents, the occupiers surrounded the village in a powerful ring of forces that included nearly two hundred tanks. Who confronted them? Women with saucers of burning oil, old folks armed with sticks and children armed with rocks they had gathered. Still the Israelis did not venture for 36 hours to invade the village, fearing losses. They only did it after shooting down eight women and three men with submachine guns.

We have no American weapons like Israel has, we have neither armoured troops nor infantry. But we, the Lebanese, have resolved to use all the opportunities for resistance. We have never been on record to attack neighbouring nations. We just want freedom independence, sovereignty and restoration of the rights of the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

We have driven the U.S. Marines and their allies from Beirut. We will achieve the liberation of southern Lebanon from the occupiers.

LEBANESE CP STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD061208 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut August 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize the independent Lebanese state. The developments of the past years have convincingly shown that the Lebanese people can rely with confidence on their Soviet friends in the political, economic and other spheres. This is pointed out in a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party published here on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Lebanon.

The firm stand of the Soviet Union played an especially important part in the past several years, which were the time of trial for Lebanon, the statement stresses. At the time when U.S. imperialism together with Israel tried to wipe the Lebanese state off the political map of the world, the USSR consistently opposed and came out for the preservation of its integrity, for the settling of political differences on the basis of national dialogue. The statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party urges to consolidate relations with the Soviet Union which sides with the Lebanese people in their struggle for the liberation of their land from the Israeli occupation, for the restoration of the unity and for the democratic development of the country.

SOVIET-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS EXAMINED

PM031023 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 29 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Viktor Kalygin, deputy chief of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations' Department for Economic Cooperation With Middle East Countries, under the rubric "Business": "USSR-Egypt"]

[Text] The USSR and Egypt have been maintaining long-term economic relations for over 25 years now. More than 100 projects have been built in Egypt with Soviet assistance during this time.

Today they produce over 50 per cent of all electricity generated in the country, 70 per cent of cast iron, 100 per cent of aluminium, rolled ferrous metals, metallurgical coke and metal-cutting machine tools, some 45 per cent of gross output by the oil-refining industry, etc. They now employ over 56,000 people, which is about 10 per cent of all the manpower employed in the state sector in industry. They produce over 13 per cent of the sector's output.

Our country helped in building the Aswan hydropower project which has to date refunded all the expenditure on its construction by over 400 per cent. More than 70 per cent of all the villages in Egypt have been electrified thanks to Aswan.

The Soviet help in Egypt is directed above all at developing the country's productive forces. 75 per cent of all assistance is given to developing industry and power engineering, some 20 per cent - to agriculture, including irrigation, and over 5 per cent to training national personnel, and other fields.

Soviet-Egyptian cooperation is mutually beneficial. For example, our Egyptian partners repay the credits granted them by the USSR, not in freely convertible currency but in locally produced goods, in which the Soviet economy is interested. The Egyptian press wrote that no less than 150,000 people are employed in producing goods exported to the USSR.

Not everything has proceeded smoothly in Soviet-Egyptian cooperation. We are not to blame for all sorts of artificial difficulties that have piled up in recent years, for setting up roadblocks and for the attempts made to denigrate the aims and principles of Soviet economic assistance to Egypt. However, the Soviet organizations continue to fulfil on schedule, as before, all their contractual commitments. The fruitful experience accumulated in cooperation for 25 years is making headway. In compliance with the request of the Egyptian side, some 100 Soviet specialists were sent to Egypt - to the iron-and-steel plant in Helwan, the refractory plan in Tabbin, the aluminium plant in Nag' Hammadi, and the cement-crushing plants in Tabin and Aswat. A group of Soviet experts recently completed repairing the wheels of two turbines at the Aswan hydropower station.

In 1983 new enterprises built with Soviet assistance were put into operation -- the fired refractory material shop at the refractory plant in Tabin (the entire plant will be put into operation in 1984), and the two last productions buildings at the aluminium plant in Nag' Hammadi, as a result of which the plant has attained its design capacity of 166,000 tons of aluminium per year. Some 60 per cent of the plants output is exported to 14 countries including industrialized capitalist states. Construction and assembly work is continuing at the pumping stations of the irrigation main in Tahrir Province. All these enterprises are fully supplied by deliveries from our country.

PRAVDA REPORTS TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM061609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] A Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) delegation headed by G. Mongella, member of the CCM National Executive Committee's Central Committee and minister of state, was in the Soviet Union from 28 July to 4 August in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and CCM.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International Departments, the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the Committee of Soviet Women. It visited the Latvian SSR, where it was received at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and became acquainted with the republic party organization's work experience in leading the economy. The Tanzanian guests also visited Leningrad.

The CCM delegation members highly evaluated the Soviet people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and pointed out the fruitful, friendly character of Soviet-Tanzanian cooperation.

BURENKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR UPPER VOLTA

PM061408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "For Revolution Anniversary Celebrations"]

[Text] USSR Minister of Health S.P. Burenkov, official representative of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for Ouagadougou 3 August to participate in festivities devoted to the Republic of Upper Volta's national holiday -- the first anniversary of the 4 August revolution.

KELIN VIEWS U.S.-SOMALI MILITARY COOPERATION

LD031922 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Four years ago, in August 1980, the United States and Somalia signed an agreement under which the United States was allowed the use of military installations on Somali territory in exchange for its arms deliveries and economic help to the Siad Barre regime. Aleksandr Kelin makes this comment:

Washington tried to give the impression that the agreement was prompted by the interests of the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and also by the desire to help Somalia defend her independence and territorial integrity. And how do things stand with Somalia in reality? The past period allows to give a rather definite answer to this question.

The United States has secured for its troops free access to Somali military installations, including the deep seaport and the airfield in Berbera capable of receiving large military vessels and American strategic bombers accordingly. In the past few years, Somali territory has been used by the Pentagon thrice for holding military exercises of American troops. Part of those troops was subsequently transferred to Lebanon where American military committed a lot of brutalities. Bases in Somalia are regarded in Washington as major strongpoints for the deployment of so-called rapid deployment units which are expected to be used against independence countries and national liberation movements as an instrument of pressure on them.

It's not accidental that the countries bordering on Somalia have qualified the American-Somali agreement and the expanding military and political cooperation between the two countries as a threat to peace and security of the regional countries, and as a new round of large-scale American militarist preparations in the Indian Ocean area and in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf areas.

American assurances of the desire to help Somalia defend her independence and territorial integrity are no less hypocritical. Against whom will Somalia be defending herself? It's her neighbors that should worry about their security and territorial integrity. After all, no one else but Somalia launched an aggression against Ethiopia 7 years ago. The Somali regime ignores the principle of the inviolability of frontiers registered in the Organization of African Unity Charter and keeps laying territorial claims to her neighbors. Against this background, American help looks as an encouragement of the aggressive policy of the junior partner of the United States, as the regimes similar to that in Somalia are usually called overseas. See for yourself whose interests the American-Somali agreement caters to.

DEMIRCHYAN-LED DELEGATION MEETS CONGOLESE LEADER

LD030359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2047 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Brazzaville: A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Demirchyan, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Armenian CP, which had been taking part in the Congress of the Congolese Workers Party [PCT] has been received by Sassou-Nguesso, party president and president of the People's Republic of Congo. He asked that it be conveyed to the CPSU and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, and all the Soviet people, that the PCT is fully resolved to continue working to fulfill the tasks of creating the material and technical base for the Congo to move forward along the chosen path of building a new society. The CPSU delegation left for home on 2 August.

USSR, MEXICO EXCHANGE CABLES ON ANNIVERSARY

Foreign Ministries' Greetings

PM061505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Greetings"]

[Text] The Soviet and Mexican Foreign Ministries have exchanged greetings telegrams on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry telegram notes that the genuine commitment by the Soviet Union and Mexico to the fundamental principles of international law, above all respect in practice for states' sovereignty, the peoples' right to self-determination, and non-interference in internal affairs, serves the cause of improving the international climate and strengthening positive trends in world politics. It expresses confidence that the friendly Soviet-Mexican relations and fruitful cooperation in various fields will continue their onward development for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and progress.

The Mexican foreign minister's telegram expresses satisfaction with the fact that Soviet-Mexican relations are based on mutual respect, understanding, and fruitful cooperation. It confirms the Mexican Government's intention to continue supporting the tradition of cooperation for the good of the two countries' peoples.

CPSU to Mexican President

LD061423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of Mexico

Esteemed Mr President,

The Soviet Union experiences great satisfaction on this the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. Mr President, please accept our cordial congratulations and best wishes on this notable date.

The successful development of Soviet-Mexican relations is a convincing example of constructive cooperation between countries belonging to different social systems. These relations, based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual benefit and respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, reflect the good feelings that our countries, situated on different continents, have for each other.

The Soviet Union and Mexico are united by a sincere desire for peace and by recognition of every people's right to self-determination and free, independent development. Our countries' growing collaboration on specific questions of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, stopping the arms race, and eliminating the threat of war is a practical contribution to improving the international situation. The Soviet Union supports the idea of this contribution becoming even more important through joint efforts.

We express our confidence that the mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and Mexico will continue to grow in various fields.

We wish success and happiness to the friendly Mexican people.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mexican President to Chernenko

PM061425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency, Mr President,

I send to you, and through you to the Soviet people and Government, a friendly greeting from the Mexican people and Government on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

During these 60 years, the ties and cooperation between our countries have considerably expanded and strengthened. The growth of economic exchange and the high level of cultural cooperation are convincing evidence of the excellent state of political relations between our two governments and, at the same time, reflect the mutual respect felt by our peoples.

The Mexican Government implements its foreign policy activity in strict conformity with the principles of international law and peaceful coexistence among states, which simultaneously reflect the character and aspirations of the Mexican people. Free self-determination, noninterference, peaceful resolution of disputes, legal equality of states, general and complete disarmament, and international cooperation for development are all firm postulates and norms of conduct for the Mexicans.

The anniversary that we are celebrating affords me a suitable opportunity to affirm my conviction that relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union, based on mutual understanding and respect, will continue to strengthen for the benefit of our countries, international cooperation, and in the interests of peace and development.

I take this opportunity, Mr President, to reiterate to you assurances of my high esteem and to wish happiness to the Soviet people and to you personally.

Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico

MEXICAN ENVOY ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD041302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] In connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mexico, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists has taken place at the Mexican Embassy in Moscow. Over to our correspondent Nikolay Lutsenko:

Sixty years ago, the first Western Hemisphere country to recognize the young worker and peasant state in Russia manifested not only political wisdom, but also bold expression of solidarity and full support of the Soviets' country by the Mexicans. This important date in the history of interstate relations between our two countries is currently being marked widely both in Mexico and the Soviet Union.

What, in your view, is the historic significance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union? With this question I turned to Horacio Flores de la Pena, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to Moscow:

[Begin Flores de la Pena recording in Spanish with superimposed translation] I assume that the most significant factor in the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries in 1924, was the encounter of two revolutions, Horacio Flores de la Pena says. These were two victorious people's revolutions: the Mexican one -- which started 7 years prior to Great October and was embodied in Mexico's new Constitution -- and the Soviet one, which preceded us in solving the urgent social tasks of its time. This encounter of two revolutions ran into hostile opposition by the rest of the capitalist world.

Horacio Flores de la Pena continues: At that historic moment, our countries, which had chosen the path of revolutionary liberation, became the target of fierce imperialist attacks. Indeed, both our countries experienced foreign intervention. Mexico, as you know, was subjected to an invasion from the north, and its major ports were occupied. The Soviets' country was also forced to defend itself. Despite all attempts to restore old ways, the people's revolutions were victorious and opened the road for further development. Our countries have finally achieved wide international recognition. The foundation of this process was laid in those distant years, 60 years ago, when Mexico and the Soviet Union stated their mutual recognition and respect by establishing diplomatic relations, Horacio Flores de la Pena, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican states to the USSR, said in conclusion. [end recording]

FOKIN HOLDS TALKS WITH BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS

PM021206 Moscow IZVESTIYA on Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Aug -- Soviet-Brazilian political consultations took place at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 30-31 July, and the following participated: on the Soviet side, Yu.Ye. Fokin, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs general secretary, and USSR Ambassador to Brazil V.I. Chernyshev; on the Brazilian side, C. Calero Rodrigues, general secretary of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; M.C. Azambuja, director of the International Organizations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and I. Batalha, chief of the European Countries Department.

Questions pertaining to the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session, questions of bilateral relations, and other problems of interest to the USSR and Brazil were examined during the consultations.

The Soviet representatives were also received by Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Saraiva Guerreiro.

FOKIN MEETS WITH PERUVIAN OFFICIALS IN LIMA

LD061341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Lima, 4 Aug -- Soviet-Peruvian political consultations, attended on the Soviet side by Yu.Ye. Fokin, USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry secretary general; and A.N. Garntsen, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Peru; and on the Peruvian side byJ.C. Mariategui, first deputy foreign minister; H. Wieland, subsecretary of foreign policy; H. Palma, Office of Political and Diplomatic Affairs director; and other senior Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials, were held at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry 2-3 August.

Topical international questions, including questions concerning the upcoming 39th UN General Assembly Session, and questions of bilateral relations were discussed during the consultations.

The Soviet representatives were received by S. Mariategui, Peruvian prime minister and minister of foreign relations.

SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR REVIEWED, ANALYZED

LD050759 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1425 GMT on 4 August broadcasts a documentary film entitled "The Pain and the Anger of El Salvador", which is written and presented by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Novikov.

The film opens with an announcer reading verse describing acts of shooting, kidnapping, and pillage that have taken place on the streets of San Salvador, while video shows a clip of burning buildings, people fleeing through streets, soldiers with guns searching people, bodies lying on the ground, graveyard scenes, children on the ground being kicked by figures in uniform, and scenes in a morturary. It is a small country, the announcer says, but its grief is heavy.

The country's 5 million inhabitants are ruled by 14 families of landowners and businessmen. The government, the army, and the fascist "death squad" bands are in their service. However, even the rich of El Salvador are no more than puppets of Uncle Sam's puppets: Without his help they would have been swept out of the country long ago. A clip is shown containing scenes of the countryside, workers in El Salvador, caricatures of Uncle Sam, and marching troops. The announcer says El Salvador is pain, El Salvador is anger as the video shows revolutionaries marching and chanting slogans in Spanish and the title of the film, "The Pain and the Anger of El Salvador" appears on the screen.

An announcement by the Venceremos Radio station is played as video shows a clip of radio equipment. More opening titles, and credits are shown, followed by an audio and video recording from a past edition of "The World Today" program, presented by Boris Kalyagin, reporting action by punitive troops in El Salvador against a village in which 400 villagers were machine-gunned to death and recalling how in Nicaragua when people who did this kind of thing were put in prison they all said they were merely carrying out orders.

Novikov picks up the commentary following "The World Today" clip, saying that though the film is about the pain and the anger of El Salvador, its subject is also Nicaragua, Grenada, and the pain and anger of millions of Latin Americans. Video shows a clip of machine-gunners shooting at targets on the ground from aircraft and the body of a child being wept over by its mother. El Salvador, says Novikov, is often called a second Vietnam. The crimes repeat themselves and it is the people's sacred duty to stop this. Novikov continues:

"We have mentioned Vietnam, and we will mention Beirut -- we will remember -- but is it possible to list all the crimes of those people who declare that peace must be founded on strength? The American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT calculated that Washington has used armed force on at least 252 occasions since World War II in order to achieve its policy objectives. More than 15 million people have been killed: That is the cost to mankind of the U.S. state terrorism. And just like any other hot spot on the planet, tiny El Salvador is capable of sparking world-wide flames which might flare up from the great, senseless game played by imperialism." As Novikov speaks, clips of black and white archive film showing military operations in Vietnam, rough treatment of prisoners in Vietnam by guards, and U.S. Navy ships firing guns are shown.

Novikov states that sometimes it is useful to look at what happened in the past. In 1933, he says, the brown plague began to spread across Europe. It was stopped on Soviet soil, and at great price. He recalls the Leningrad blockade and the exploits of a brave young girl who was killed there as a clip of World War II archive film is shown. He recalls seeing concentration camps in Chile, the horrors of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, Papa Doc in Haiti, Stroessner in Paraguay, and the generals of death in Guatemala and Uruguay. He recalls seeing soldiers shoot two young men at San Salvador airport shortly before the Sandinist revolution's victory in Nicaragua. A clip of soldiers beating up civilians is shown, and Novikov goes on:

"The dictator General Carlos Humberto Romero was in power: a Washington-laced man, of course. Nevertheless, he had to be removed. This is what happened: On 15 October 1979, young army officers seized power in El Salvador and formed a ruling junta, including, upon White House insistence, some civilians. With complete confidence, I state that from that very day the practical implementation of the new American policy in Central America, which had been worked out under Jimmy Carter and continued under Ronald Reagan, began. This policy was accurately christened pillage under the flag of democracy. Since the days of the Monroe Doctrine, which declared America to be for the Americans, the United States has expected the countries of Latin America, under the divine will of God, to be within the sphere of its undivided domination. The dollar ruled, and on foreign soil its mercenaries felt themselves to be more free of restraint than they were at home.

"That is how it was until times began to change. Suddenly the battles commenced. Cuba was the first, and Washington swallowed its bitter pill. Then there was Nicaragua. But when the rising began in El Salvador, the rulers in Washington went into a kind of Central America syndrome: Letting the opportunity for a direct armed invasion slip by, they hastily knocked together the plan for the so-called democratic solution of the problem. It was a pity about the dictator, but one's own skin comes first. The CIA acted resolutely: General Carlos Humberto Romero was removed according to the standard formula -- by means of a military coup. I was in Nicaragua at the time, and I remember how quickly they saw through the White House's maneuver. It was a simple plan to eliminate the wave of the people's movement that had built up in the country. A military-civilian junta came to power, which was to implement democratic change, nationalize the banks, introduce agrarian reform, and dissolve profascist organizations. What more could the citizens want? In words, it all seemed excellent. In reality, though?"

This is followed by a video interview with an unnamed peasant, who speaks about his daily toil and his poverty. Novikov goes on to describe how mornings usually begin in El Salvador: Undertakers drive through the city picking up the corpses and seeking out the relatives who will pay for the funeral. The undertakers' trade is thriving. Novikov describes an interview with the brother of one victim: He says his brother had no involvement in politics and no connection with the partisans. Video shows undertaker's operations, of bodies lying on the slab in the mortuary, and of the brother of one victim being interviewed. Novikov continues:

"Then, in order to save the Salvadoran regime, it became necessary to reshuffle the junta. Another dictator, this time in civilian dress, was placed at the junta's head replacing the dictator in officer's uniform. He was the leader of the Christian Democrats, Jose Napoleon Duarte. In effect, he became the country's president -- in accordance with the will of the people, of course, on the recommendation of the American ambassador. The new-found ruler turned out to be a necessary pawn in Washington's dirty game. Although he looks fairly simple-minded, he is far from stupid: He is keen-witted, and as a crafty politician he knows very well to whom he is indebted for everything."

Novikov then begins a chat, in Spanish, with superimposed translation, in the studio with three Salvadoran partisans whom he met while making the film, saying that "only yesterday they were participating in the fighting, and today we have met them on neutral territory." Novikov says he can only introduce one of them, (Mario Aguineado), but all of them are members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Novikov explains who Farabundo Marti was and discusses with the partisans the reasons for the failure of his drive for national liberation in 1932: Back then the workers and peasants were poorly organized and U.S. warships were at hand. Meanwhile, video shows Novikov talking to the partisans and a black-and-white archive film of Farabundo Marti. Today, the partisans say, and war has been going on for 3.5 years, and the patriotic forces' success can be seen: Much territory is under their control and the puppet regime is in a state of crisis.

Following the discussion with the partisans, Novikov describes what is happening today in El Salvador. He follows the mechanics of the way people are liquidated in El Salvador by detailing the fate of two victims. Rene Machon, once president of the country's coffee institute, is one of these; his career and aspirations are described and an audio recording is played of a witness to his kidnapping describing how he was taken away by people in national guardsmen's uniforms. Novikov discusses the case with the partisans as video shows them and clips of a man and woman killed in street during curfew, and troops moving in trucks. Novikov goes on:

"Everything we are seeing has been done by the hand of the El Salvador chastizers. They destroy peaceful inhabitants by whole villages. They plunder the peasants. They stop at nothing, and kill with the latest American weapons; those who have undergone training in American chastizer-training centers in the United States, Honduras, Guatemala, and the American Panama Canal Zone are doing the killing. However, the atrocities of the Salvadoran junta do not prevent the United States from supporting it in every way.

[Begin video recording of Dean Hinton, identified in caption as former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador -- in English with superimposed translation] "A struggle against terrorists is taking place here, against bandits and criminals who receive support from outside. The United States is insisting upon reforms to bring the country to democracy, and so we are doing all we can. [end recording]

[Novikov] "America is, indeed, doing a great deal. The Pentagon has provided the puppet regime with a kind of magic purse: Help yourself to as much money as you want; help yourself to guns; and have some advisers, too."

Novikov now resumes his conversation with the partisans. They see Hinton's words merely as confirmation that American imperialism's conceptions are amoral. Hinton called the partisans terrorists and bandits, but it is the bosses in Washington who are the criminals: They are the ones to elevate terrorism to the rank of state policy.

Novikov goes on to describe a second case of a person murdered by the regime. This time he speaks about Viera, president of the El Salvador Agrarian Reform Institute, who was murdered at the Sheraton Hotel together with two Americans, Mark Pearlman and Mike Hammer, who had tried to dissuade him from resigning his post under pressure from landowners. Accompanying video shows the deceased; the scene of the crime; still photographs of Sol Meza and Hans Krist, who were eventually accused of the crime; and a clip of burial grounds, bodies and skeletons, with vultures circling overhead. Novikov continues:

"More and more Salvadorans are joining the struggle. Washington is making every possible effort to halt the process of the regime it has created collapse and to prevent its defeat, but this is getting more and more difficult every day. In May 1984, Jose Napoleon Duate again became president of El Salvador. There is nothing suprising in this, after all, the elections in El Salvador bear the stamp 'made in the United States.'

"Duarte's main rival was Roberto D'Aubuisson, a dyed-in-the-wool fascist and leader of the death squads. In spirit, he is closest of all to the White House. Nevertheless, they were frightened of his election there -- not, of course, because his hands are stained with blood, but simply because having a blatant fascist amongst one's friends means revealing one's self, and it's rather difficult to extract cash from Congress to support a regime headed by such an odious personality. Without active American propping-up no right-wing regime at all would be able to hold on in that country. In a word, Washington let its choice fall upon its tested puppet, the Christian Democrat behind the fig leaf.

"They didn't ask the voters. The latter were rounded up, put onto trucks, and taken off to vote. Thousands of police and soldiers blockaded the towns. Army and police patrols searched and arrested people on the slightest suspicion. They opened fire on the slightest manifestation of disobedience. That is how the free expression of the people's will was guaranteed." As Novikov speaks, clips showing soldiers, guns, elections scenes, police, and crowds are shown. Novikov says the threat of war now hangs over El Salvador, and goes on:

"The world public is alarmed by the size of the U.S. military preparations in the Central American region. Let me just quote American sources. THE NEW YORK TIMES, the major American newspaper, which is well-informed, writes: The Pentagon is now capable of carrying out military operations in Central America, if the order for this should come from President Reagan. Everything, evidently, is ready for direct armed attack by American troops. Only the President's order is awaited, and who can predict what is on his mind? One thing can be stated with confidence: You pick up a loaded pistol in order to shoot."

Novikov resumes his conversation with the group of Salvadoran partisans, who give their view on American plans to interfere in Central America and express their confidence in ultimate victory.

Novikov then concludes his commentary: "Tiny El Salvador is in a state of seige, but its courageous people are continuing the struggle. As everywhere in the world where imperialism wreaks injustice and dispenses arbitrary rule, patriots die but do not give in. No matter how strong evil, in whatever guise, seems to be today, justice is always stronger. No matter how long oppression lasts, its end will come. Just as a drowning man snatches at a straw, so a social system departing into nonexistence clutches at weapons -- and that is why it is dangerous. Today more and more people on our planet are beginning to understand this. At one time it appeared to be too big to grasp, but now we kow how small it is -- and the same for all. In all the hot spots of the planet that it has been my lot to visit, I have met people everywhere who do not spare their own lives in the struggle against fascist regimes. The time will come when tyranny will fall in El Salvador, as well; the desire for freedom cannot be put out."

The program ends with an announcer-read verse extolling the strength of those embarking on the fight.

ANTI-U.S. PARTY REORGANIZED IN GRENADA

LD032246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Viktor Anikin commentary]

[Text] The leadership of the Grenada patriotic movement named after Maurice Bishop has declared its readiness to continue the just struggle for the liberation of the Grenadian people. Viktor Anikin comments:

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, which was created recently in Grenada, is the continuation of the New Jewel Movement Party, which was made illegal and dissolved by the American occupation regime. The patriotic movement in Grenada was headed by Radix and Louison, supporters of Bishop, the last prime minister. The creation of this opposition organization was welcomed by broad circles of the Grenadian population which fell victim to armed intervention by U.S. imperialism on 25 October last year.

It will be recalled that as a result of this act of international terrorism in Grenada, all the initiatives developed under the government of the New Jewel Movement Party were liquidated. The U.S. occupationists established a regime of terror and repression, and hundreds of Grenadian patriots were thrown behind bars and into concentration camps. The trade union movement domination has led to a rapid growth of unemployment. Incrasing numbers of Grenadians are joining the army of the poor.

Attempting to give an appearance of legitimacy to the new regime in Grenada -- a regime in the American style -- Washington has started the democracy game; general elections are to be held in November. With the help of these elections, the White House would like to place its own puppet in the prime minister's seat. Contender for this role is Gairy, the former Grenadian dictator, who returned to the island from the United States. Taking into account that Gairy is a compromised figure in the eyes of the Grenadian population, the Americans are urgently seeking some other, less odious, candidate for prime minister from among the moderately rightwing politicans.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement also announced its intention to take part in the elections. It is understood, however, that the decision on this matter will rest with Washington, since Washington now has complete domination over Grenada. Naturally, the occupationist authorities' plans make no provision for patriotic forces taking part in the elections. Having conceived the election farce to maintain control, the authorities will probably try to keep the patriots away from the ballot box. But the very fact of the appearance and activity of organized opposition in Grenada is quite telling. The patriots of this country have not become reconciled to the defeat of the national liberation movement on the island resulting from U.S. aggression, and are ready to continue the struggle for the independence of their homeland.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE CRITICIZES U.S. SLANDER

LD061908 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 6 TASS -- There are no Soviet bases in Nicaragua, just as there weren't any Soviet bases in Grenada, despite Washington's slanderous allegations, Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and interior minister of Nicaragua, said here.

While prattling about a mythical "Soviet presence" in Nicaragua, he said, the United States itself has turned Honduras into a huge American military staging area for aggression against the Nicaraguan people. In these conditions, he said, Nicaragua has every right to conduct military maneuvers involving foreign troops and allow foreign military bases to be built in its territory. But Nicaragua has never used this right and is prepared to sign agreements with neighbouring countries on the renunciation of such actions.

The defamation campaign escalated by the Reagan administration, Tomas Borge said, is part of the war it is waging against revolutionary Nicaragua. The White House is trying to set the stage for a direct American armed incursion into Nicaragua. Washington's scurrilous attacks and threats against Nicaragua are not just words. Recent developments have attested to the fact that the incumbent U.S. Administration is gambling on a military solution to the crisis in Central America, Tomas Borge stressed.

SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEW ON CADRE RESPONSIBILITY

PM070801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, by PRAVDA correspondents M. Odinets and I. Tikhomirov published under the rubric "Party Life, Style and Methods of Leadership": "The Degree of Exigency" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Kiev -- The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums noted the great importance of the careful selection of cadres for their practical, political, and moral qualities and the need for a fuller combination of benevolent treatment with a high degree of exactingness and principle.

Your PRAVDA correspondents talked with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, about the steps being taken in Ukrainian party organizations to improve work with cadres and increase their responsibility for their jobs.

Question: Vladimir Vasilyevich, the Ukrainian party organization has built up, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, positive experience of selecting, placing, and educating cadres. What can you say about the specific results of this work?

[Shcherbitskiy] Experience shows that in order to make sure progress you have to correctly assess what has been achieved and compare it with the demands imposed by life. And the degree of exigency is constantly increasing: What was achieved yesterday is no longer sufficient today.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and April (1984) Plenums that it has been possible to markedly improve the state of affairs in a number of areas relatively quickly as a result of an increase in cadre initiative and responsibility and development of the masses' creative activeness. This is particularly evident in our republic.

This year the plan indicators for industrial output growth, improved labor productivity, and procurements of livestock products have been exceeded, and there has been substantial growth compared with the first 6 months of last year. Virtually the entire increase in industrial output was achieved without increasing the number of workers. Socialist pledges adopted this year on the above-plan improvement of labor productivity and additional reduction in the cost of output are being successfully fulfilled.

This is undoubtedly due to the persistent labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, and it is a real result of the steps being taken to strengthen discipline and organization and make greater demands on cadres.

One of the many examples that graphically confirms this responsible approach is the construction of the "3000" mill at the Ilich Metallurgical Combine in Zhdanov. It was a major project, with 12,000 people working on it, and the mobilizing force there was the party organizations, whose work was coordinated and directed by the party gorkom. The well thought out and properly guaranteed competition organization, and working, living, and leisure conditions for the construction workers provided the result which had been so keenly sought. The mill was commissioned ahead of schedule.

Take another typical example. In Kharkov Oblast last year practically the entire increase in production was achieved without extra expenditure of material resources.

The decisive factors were the creative and responsible approach to the job on the part of the party organizations, economic leaders, and specialists and the active, committed involvement of labor collectives of enterprises and scientific research institutes. We approved the Kharkov people's experience and are ensuring that it is widely utilized in other oblasts.

Question: The successful solution of the growing tasks of socioeconomic development certainly demand an increase in organizational and political education work. On what specific areas are the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party committees focusing their efforts?

[Shcherbitskiy] Above all, we want to ensure that every party committee constantly focuses attention on the key problems of economic development and the improvement of people's living standards, on the implementation of the entire range of ideological education tasks, and, of course, on work of primary party organizations. We attach great significance to this.

The paramount task of life today is to enhance the role and improve the work style of party committees as organs of political leadership. After all, the party committee does not manage the economy directly; it manages it through people, through cadres, through primary party organizations. Therefore, the approach to all matters must be political. this means, in particular, that the party committee must be free from all departmental and parochial influences and, at all times and in all things, firmly and unswervingly pursue a principled line and ensure the interests of the whole people and the whole state above all.

This requires, in turn, that party committees should pay paramount attention to the selection, training, and prudent placement of cadres and their education, and that increased discipline and exigency and the Communists' vanguard role should be ensured in practice, not just in words, in the work of every party organization.

Obviously, party committees must not permit soviet, economic, or other organs to do one another's work or duplicate it, for that is detrimental to economic and to organizational and political work. Basically it all boils down to a relatively simple demand: Every party, soviet, and economic organ, and all working people must do their own work well and bear full responsibility for it.

Question: To what areas of work should party committees pay more attention, in your opinion?

[Shcherbitskiy] Of primariy importance, I believe, is a deep, regular, and self-critical analysis of the state of affairs and current trends in economic and social development. Without such an analysis you cannot see the wood for the trees; you cannot clearly define the primary measures and organize effective work.

Furthermore, some of our cadres are still not displaying initiative and the proper range and persistence in their work. There are still plenty of people, unfortunately, including people in leading posts, who have insufficient knowledge of their jobs or are indifferent. It is difficult, of course, to count on their ensuring the fulfillment of plans and combating hide-bound and conservative attitudes. Working people of this kind must not be indulged. Party committees are primarily responsible for ensuring that all leading posts are filled by politically mature, competent cadres capable of successfully solving today's tasks and forming a good picture of the prospects. We have such people and it is important to promptly recognize them and make them known.

Furthermore, in the day-to-day work of every party committee there is a need for not formal, but genuine collective decisionmaking, a correct distribution of forces, and personal responsibility for matters. In view of this, it is important that not only bureau members but all party raykom, gorkom, and obkom members work actively and creatively.

It is well known that the strength of a party organization lies in living, daily contact with the masses. Therefore, it is necessary to endeavor to turn every party organ into a constant generator of creative energy and initiative.

Question: The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum described the task of improving style as a major issue of political significance...

[Shcherbitskiy] This problem is extremely urgent, and at the same time it is multi-faceted. It not only concerns certain links of the party or the state apparatus, but embraces the sphere of administration as a whole. New tasks, V.I. Lenin pointed out, cannot be resolved by old methods. This is why the party is paying so much attention to this. It was no accident that questions of the work style were also posed so acutely at the party report and election meetings and conferences. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has drawn up, and is implementing, specific measures to implement the instruction and recommendations contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the reports of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Saratov Obkom on the results of reports and elections in the party, and the demands set out in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to CPSU Central Committee apparatus officials and his other speeches.

The improvement in style is noticeable, but this is only the beginning. Let's be frank: In some places the pull toward habitual forms and methods is still strong despite the fact that they have been proved wrong -- too many lengthy sessions and conferences, the adoption of a great number of resolutions, and the drafting of measures which are by no means specific. As for the organization of matters and monitoring of their execution, there often is not enough time. Yet this is probably the weakest link in the chain of defining a task, making a decision, and achieving the desired result.

Question: Improving style -- that undoubtedly means above all improving work with cadres...

[Shcherbitskiy] This is the premise from which we proceed. When assessing cadres and their work, it is always important to take the interests of the state and the interests of our cause into account. After all, in addition to possessing political maturity, an irreproachable moral image, and authority among Communists and all the working people, every leader must be highly competent in the sector with which he has been entrusted. There is no substitute for know-how, as V.I. Lenin said.

As I noted earlier, it is impermissible to tolerate in the party's ranks, and still less in leading positions, people who lack initiative, who are passive and indifferent, who use official positions for personal gain, who violate the rules of Communist morality, and who are guilty of improper acts. Our approach in such cases is unequivocal and uncompromising because liberalism in these matters inflicts great damage. Not so long ago, Ye. Shavlo, deputy chief of the Ukrainian civil aviation administration, was expelled from the party and relieved of his post because of abuse of official position and improper conduct. N. Sineutskiy, deputy chief of the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, was strictly punished in accordance with party rules and relieved of his post for violating legislation by organizing poaching activities and for insincerity during the investigation of the offenses committed.

Some comrades say that mistakes in the selection of cadres, as in any other complex matter, are possible. That is true, but it is important that these mistakes are put right in good time; otherwise, it is a question of inability to work with people. Others frequently explain the replacement of a leader by saying that he violated state discipline and party ethics and committed abuses, and they regard relieving him of his post as "an objective necessity." However, the question arises, what was the party raykom or the primary party organization doing earlier? Why did they allow this to happen?

It also sometimes happens that a Kolkhoz chairman or sovkhoz director drags his feet for years, and all he gets is rebukes. When the reasons for this are investigated at great depth, it often emerges that he maintained good "personal" relations with the rayon leaders. This inappropriate approach is not only condemned, but also severely punished in party fashion. N. Shchirskiy, first secretary of Odessa Oblast's Ovidiopolskiy party raykom, was dealt with strictly by the party and dimsissed from his post precisely for his unscrupulous attitude to farm leader cadres, which ultimately resulted in lack of control and connivance at abuses by certain officials.

Now, when we have people with a high standard of education and sufficient experience in virtually all sectors, the question of the cadres' responsibility for the matters with which they have been entrusted has assumed prime importance in cadre work, and I want to especially emphasize this. It has to be mentioned because there are still cases where leading workers display a lack of discipline and fail to set an example of efficient, prompt fulfillment of decisions.

Such facts are receiving a principled assessment. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently made V. Ilin, chairman of Nikolayev Oblispolkom; V. Grechkosiy, chairman of the council of the oblast's agro-industrial associations; and also M. Khorunzhiy, the republic's minister of agriculture; answerable to the party for serious shortcomings in organizing the preparation for the harvest and for grain procurement.

We are also taking into consideration the fact that quite a few new workers have recently come into the leadership of party organizations. During the reports and elections, 80 first secretaries of party raykoms and gorkoms were elected for the first time and one-fifth of primary party organization secretaries were replaced. Some of them do not have enough experience. So the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and local party committees have organized the appropriate training for them.

I should like to reemphasize that a high degree of exactingness toward others and oneself is not an innate quality, but one that is acquired in practice and invariably includes conscious discipline, a strict appraoch, and a sense of duty. By combining trust with a high degree of exactingness, the republic's party organization educates leader and specialist cadres with care. Studying people presupposes selecting work to suit each person so that everyone is in his right place and "pulls his weight," as they say, with the minimum expense and maximum effort.

Question: There is one other "unplanned indicator" -- the conscience...

[Shcherbitskiy] It is commonly accepted that conscientiousness is one of the most important human qualities. It presupposes the observance of moral principles and obligation, in other words, the unity of word and deed, as we call it. Unfortunately, we still have people here who like to make a big show and give assurances from lofty platforms without actually doing anything.

You will agree, I think, that there should be just one criterion here: If you have made a promise or given your word you must keep it without fail; if you have signed a contract, do everything to ensure that it is carried out. Here, of course, it is important to provide economic leaders with freedom of action, not to supervise them on trivial matters, and not to "cramp" initiative with too many instructions, but to judge work according to end results.

You still meet workers who shun all innovation, who are overcautious and overcircumspect, so to speak, and who act "as though nothing has changed," like a certain Chekov hero. Nevertheless, some of them are even promoted within the official hierarchy. This, of course, is the result of defects in cadre work. Such "figures" should not be allowed anywhere near leading posts, so to speak.

Question: We have all heard bureaucrats say "in private" that criticism from below is bad, whereas criticism from above is good.

[Shcherbitskiy] I agree, there are still people who are inclined to interpret criticism to their own advantage. It is like this: leaders are strict and exacting toward subordinates but allow themselves to violate discipline and the party rules. They heed the remarks of their superiors with servility, so to speak, but take it out on people for criticism from below. It was for just such an incorrect response to criticism, disrespect and rudeness to people, and serious shortcomings in the style and methods of work that Cherkassy party obkom severly reprimanded G. Shevchenko, first secretary of Pridneprovskiy party raykom in Cherkassy City, endorsed his service record, and dismissed him from his post.

A worker's ability to analyze his actions objectively, acknowledge shortcomings openly, and eliminate them promptly is an indication of his political maturity and party-mindedness. It is very inportant to ensure here that primary party organizations make full use of their rights. No matter what post a party member holds, he is responsible of his actions to his party organization above all. This requirement of the rules is an indispensable condition of the correct education of cadres and the strengthening of party discipline. We have had to correct certain party committees in Odessa, Kherson, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts which resolved questions of reprimanding leaders for their mistakes without, in many instances, consulting primary party organizations, and on other occasions did not even inform Communists of decisions that had been taken.

Question: Work to increase exactingness toward cadres and their responsibility could clearly be illustrated by citing the example of a concrete task, for example, that of stepping up the thrift system in the national economy.

[Shcherbitskiy] This task is now acquiring really enormous significance. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is striving to ensure that every collective has a clear picture of what ways, means, and methods to use to achieve the planned saving of all kinds of resources.

The republic's comprehensive targeted scientific and technical programs that are now being implemented and those being formulated for the next 5-year plan are geared toward this. The "Material-Intensiveness" Program. for example, envisages a saving of metal, cement, and other materials at least 30 percent higher than the saving achieved in this 5-year plan. The use of secondary resources in economic turnover will increase considerably.

Nevertheless, the facts demonstrate that some leading cadres have still not correctly understood the reality of the situation that is taking shape with resources and are acting as though we had a surplus of everything -- an abundance of coal, oil, metal, construction materials, and so forth.

Many people have learned how to ask the state for resources, but by no means everyone has learned how to take care to increase the profit-making part of the budget. The outlook of such leaders must be firmly changed. I shall not hide the fact that I heard with satisfaction at a party conference of the communist production association in Kiev how delegate V. Shatilova, an assembly worker and Hero of Socialist Labor; delegate P. Kalitenko, leader of a team of turret lathe operators; and others posed questions of intensifying the thrift system in a businesslike and keen way.

The communists and working people of Soviet Ukraine are confirming by concrete deeds their unflinching desire to do everything to increase their contribution to consolidating the socialist motherland's might. This is the guarantee that the party's plans will be successfully implemented.

FOOD STORE DIRECTOR EXECUTED FOR BRIBERY

PM061530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Kassis and L. Kolosov article under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "Restribution"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has already reported (Issue No 329, 25 November 1983) that the RSFSR Supreme Court's judicial collegium for criminal cases reviewed in open session the criminal case charging that Yu.K. Sokolov, former director of the "Gastronom" Trading Organization's No 1 Store, and his accomplices, abusing their official position over a prolonged period of time, engaged in illegal dealing involving food products and systematically indulged in bribery.

...Exclamations of approval could be heard in the hall of the RSFSR Supreme Court when the words "Sentenced to the extreme penalty -- punishment by death" were heard. A severe measure. The most severe in fact, and our judicial practice resorts to it on extremely rare occasions. This is why it is called an extreme measure, an extraordinary means for protecting society from elements posing a special danger to society. Yu.K. Sokolov, the former director of Gastronom No 1 or the "Yeliseyev's store," as it is commonly known, was a swindler, large-scale thief, and a bribe-taker on no less a scale. Together with his accomplices he brazenly and shamelessly stole orders [kral zakazy] from Moscow's organizations, enterprises, and institutions and robbed working people and even Great Patriotic War Veterans....

Unceremoniousness taken to the extremes of cynicism, and a pathological greed were the forces driving this rogue. He would sit smiling in his office at "Yeliseyev's" and... receive "gifts." The "gift-bearers'" identities could be discovered when they sat next to Sokolov in the dock: I.V. Nemtsev, deputy director of Gastronom No 1, and V.A. Grigoryev, V.F. Yakovlev, and N.V. Svezhinskiy, chief of departments in the same store. On certain days they would enter "Zhora's" office (this is the nickname by which the circle of his pals and fellow-drinkers knew him), bearing the latest installment. The machinery of bribe-payments invented by Sokolov was uncomplicated, although it contained some conspiratorial measures. The accomplice whose turn it was would go into his office and, while uttering totally inconsequential words, would throw an envelope containing Gosbank notes in the already open desk drawer. Sokolov would not touch the envelope until the end of the workday, just in case something happened....

Sokolov levied his criminal "quitrent" not only on Gastronom No 1, but also on its branches, order desks, and self-services departments. The offerings from representatives of these trading units were received by the director with even greater circumspection, just in case something happened.... And something did happen.

One Saturday evening, having received the latest bribes and distributed them among his pockets, Sokolov was getting ready to make his way home. The door to his office opened. Three modestly dressed young men entered. "No more visitors, my work day is over," Sokolov snapped haughtily. "Unfortunately, you can't say the same about our work day," the guests answered politely, presenting their documents and the warrant to search the office.

The search produced money. Much money. "Whose is it?", they asked Sokolov. "Mine," the director said without batting an eye. "I receive a large salary...." These words marked the beginning of Sokolov's denials. Later he altogether refused to make any statements.

But the evidence, proof, and facts were so convincing that, little by little, he started talking, laid on the investigation table the hidden savings books, dug from his dacha garden a metal box with stolen and already half-decayed money, revealed his invented "technology" for cheating the state, and named his accomplices.

From the trial materials: "A thorough and comprehensive investigation of the materials of the criminal case has established that the accused officials, receiving large consignments from food product stocks and additional stocks of so-called delicatessen foods enjoying greater demand by consumers, engaged in all kinds of intrigues in the process of selling them.

"Sokolov, a man with an extremely shady past, was the ringleader and instigator of this organized group of criminals drawn from among his subordinate workers. Prior to his appointment as director of a store known not only in Moscow but in many of the country's other cities and regions, he had already had dealings with investigative and judicial organs and was tried for mercenary crimes while still working as a taxi driver. From this work he transferred to the trade sector. Careless people engaged him at the "Mosgalantereya" Trading Organization. A year later he managed to get transferred to Moscow's Main Trading Administration, in less than 3 years found himself deputy director of "Yeliseyev's," and afterwards, quickly compromising his immediate superior, took over the latter's post.

"Sokolov studied meticulously all the ins and outs of the food trade and the ways and means for engaging in criminal intrigues in the process of selling food, scrutinized the store's trade workers closely, and studied their characters and habits.... Sokolov was appointed director of Gastronom No 1 without proper verification of his moral, political, and professional qualities. This has been convincingly proved also by the materials of the trial investigation. A major and exceptional [vnerazryadnyy] trading enterprise with many advantages over others fell in the lap of a dangerous criminal. Suffice it to say that the commodity turnover of the store and its branches reached R94 million in 1982, while its employees and workers numbered over 1,000.

"Having occupied an exceptionally responsible official post, Sokolov, in pursuit of his mercenary goals, established and maintained criminal relations, based on bribery, with materially liable officials subordinate to him... Sokolov is a predator on a grand scale. He personally undertook the criminal organization of bribery and established a rigid system for it...."

More and more new instances of embezzlement of socialist property came to light during the trial. It was established that, by way of various intrigues, the swindlers headed by Sokolov stole more than R1.5 million from the Soviet people.

...We sat in the courtroom, looked at Sokolov whose arrogance had vanished, and thought: Who is he, this little man, gripped by fear? Only after the trial did we get an opportunity to read Sokolov's autobiography, written by him personally. But... everything in it turned out to be lies, from beginning to end.

"I was born in Moscow 3 December 1923," Sokolov had written. A lie. He was born in 1925, and added 2 years to his age so as to present himself as a "full-blown frontline fighter." Further on we read: "I was evacuated with some children to the city of Starokuznetsk in 1941. I volunteered for frontline duty in 1942 and participated in the battles against the German fascist occupiers. I was wounded and suffered a concussion." Once again, an unpardonable lie. It was only in 1943 that he was called up and sent to the Starokuznetsk artillery school, and he got to the front at the end of the war, and only as a rear unit driver at that. But "Yeliseyev's" former director, seized by the desire to be credited with military feats he never accomplished, entered such military prowess in his biography that all this can be described as nothing but sacrilege.

And this is how it was with everything: lies, deception, forgery, and manipulation with the names of people who did not even imagine that Sokolov existed.... Brazen impudence -- this is how we can describe the nature of the hardened criminal, the main feature of his character.

From the trial materials: "As a result of his exceptionally dangerous criminal actoins and despite the resolutions by party and state organs aimed at fully satisfying the Soviet citizens' needs for food products, Sokolov, occupying a responsible official post, in fact hampered and disorganized the implementation of these resolutions and hindered the steady development of Soviet trade. He demoralized the store's collective. This can be perceived as nothing but a kind of banditry in trade.... Sokolov's criminal group could operate in this way because irresponsible and dishonest people, who have themselves broken the Soviet laws, were to be found within the Main Trading Administration and the 'Gastronom' Trading Organization...."

It was these people who were the reason for the swindler being able to occupy the post of leader of a major trade enterprise and engage in his "activities" there. It was only to be expected that some of them have already suffered a just punishment, while the cases of some of his other accomplices are still being investigated.

It is, however, also necessary to say that Sokolov's illegal activity was taking place before the eyes of a large collective. People who could not have failed to see the brazen swindle and whose civic conscience should have obliged them to call on public opinion, worked together with him and his accomplices. Were they waiting for the appropriate organs to take matters in hand? Yes, they did take matters in hand. The evil has been punished. But there would not have been any evil at all had there been prompt actions by the main protector of the people's wealth -- our civic stance, implacability toward the notorious practice of "getting on in life," and a principled attitude toward cunning and toward those who disgrace and defraud us. This is the foremost and most important line of social defense -- our common and individual active and honest life stance. It failed to work in this case. Why? This question still awaits an answer....

During the investigation, the judge asked Sokolov what he was expecting. Sokolov tried to explain that he had managed to get away with it more than once, so he thought that he would also manage this time.... In was not to be, he did not manage. Nor could that have been the case!

You automatically recall that all good things inevitably come to an end. Yes, they inevitably must, and always will come to an end! This must be firmly instilled in all those who are still scheming to slip their hands in the people's pockets.

It has already been reported in the press that Sokolov's appeal for clemency has been dismissed. The sentence has been executed....

INTERVIEW WITH NEW RSFSR PROSECUTOR YEMELYANOV

PM061551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with RSFSR Prosecutor S.A. Yemelyanov by G. Alimov and A. Illesh under the "Appointments" rubric: "Republic's Prosecutor: S.A. Yemelyanov Appointed RSFSR Prosecutor"]

[Text] Sergey Andreyevich Yemelyanov is 47 and a graduate of the Moscow State University Law Faculty. He began his working life as a trainee investigating officer for the prosecutor's office and then worked as prosecutor for the city of Zelenograd. Recently he has been prosecutor of Moscow. He is a candidate of legal sciences.

[Alimov/Illesh] Sergey Andreyevich, the post of RSFSR prosecutor imposes a high obligation upon you and has placed enormous responsibility on your shoulders. How do you feel in your new position?

[Yemelyanov] How can I put it? The post does indeed involve great personal responsibility. The tasks of strengthening state, labor, and social discipline and socialist legality and of further enhancing the role of the organs of the public prosecutor's office in this matter are extremely serious ones. I could say a great deal about this, but, if I am to be brief, I would say that my chief desire is to fully involve myself in this most pressing work as quickly as possible.

[Alimov/Illesh] A relentless campaign against crime is what the party demands of the law-enforcement organs today. What is the role of the prosecutor's office in this very important matter?

[Yemelyanov] The first Statute on Supervision by the prosecutor's office, which was drafted with V.I. Lenin's direct participation, already stressed that the Soviet prosecutor's office was established to supervise observance of laws and to ensure that the struggle against crime is correctly organized. The correct organization of the struggle against crime is probably one of the most important functions of the prosecutor's office today, too. Ensuring this, as you yourselves will appreciate, is not easy. But there is no other way, nor can there be. It is essential to establish exemplary order in every city and population center.

Our main efforts here must be directed toward preventing violations of the law, above all in labor collectives and at a neighborhood level. Let us recall the words of K. Marx, which are still entirely relevant today: The wise legislator will prevent crime to avoid having to impose punishment for it. That is the core of Soviet criminology and reflects the humane nature of our system.

[Alimov/Illesh] But, after all, Sergey Andreyevich, the law obliges virtually all state organs and all officials to concern themselves with prevention and with ensuring legality and law and order...

[Yemelyanov] You are right. However, this avenue has still not received the appropriate development, especially regarding the work of economic organs.

Try to recall whether an important economic manager has been seriously punished for an increase in breaches of the law in the collective he controls? After all, it is a question of PERSONAL [printed in boldface in original] responsibility... Therefore, we must improve the prosecutor's office's supervision of the fulfillment of laws aimed at preventing breaches of the law.

At the same time the organs of the prosecutor's office, in close collaboration with other law-enforcement organs, still have a considerable amount to do to ensure that everyone who commits a crime is inevitably brought to account for it, and to ensure that all statements and reports about crimes are examined promptly and correctly and that criminal cases are investigated and resolved in a competent fashion. Not a single wrongdoer must escape responsibility. It is our duty to display firmness and resolution in the struggle against persistent offenders, those who commit serious crimes against the individual, embezzlers, bribe-takers, malicious hooligans, and burglars.

[Alimov/Illesh] A lot of attention is now being paid to combating embezzlement of socialist property in trade, transport, and construction...Could you say a few words about the role of the prosecutor's office in detecting such kinds of crime?

[Yemelyanov] In fact, combating embezzlement, bribery, and misrepresentation stand in the forefront of our work. They are now very important in the cause of defending the socialist state's interest.

The republic prosecutor's office is taking measures to step up the supervision by organs of the Service for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation. The role of the investigative apparatus of the prosecutor's office in combating organized embezzlement has been enhanced. Supervision in fulfillment of the laws protecting socialist property by economic organizations and administrative organs is becoming more purposeful and effective. Work to compensate for damage caused to the state is being carried out more actively. Soviet people must be sure that everything that they have created will be reliably protected from every kind of swindler, embezzler, and thief.

[Alimov/Illesh] To conclude our conversation we would like to ask you to recall the most memorable case you have had to deal with...

[Yemelyanov] That is not easy because during the time I have worked in the organs of the prosecutor's office, I have had to investigate a considerable number of crimes and to prosecute on behalf of the state in a number of important court cases. Of the latter I will long remember the case of the murder of C.N. Kholostyakov. The investigation of that case is now over, but the staffers of the internal affairs' criminal investigation organs and the investigative apparatus of the prosecutor's office had to do an enormous amount of work to bring the case to court. The detection and investigation of the crime was complicated by the fact that it was committed by people who did not live in Moscow. In the course of the work a further 40 or so crimes, mainly involving the theft of orders [orden], were uncovered. They had been committed in more than 10 cities.

NAVOI OBKOM PLENUM ON CADRE DISCIPLINE

PM060853 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jul 84 p 1

["Report by PRAVDA VOSTOKA special correspondents V. Nikolayev and V. Altunin: "Strengthening Discipline and Educating Cadres. From the Fifth Navoi Uzbekistan Communist Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The participants in yesterday's Navoi Obkom plenum discussed some vitally important problems. The need to strengthen party and state discipline, improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres, increase their responsibility and improve the style and methods of party leadership -- these fundamental questions arise out of the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 16th Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

As the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, the struggle to establish the strictest discipline and order in all areas of economic and cultural building is not a temporary campaign, but the party's principled line.

It was from this viewpoint that the obkom plenum participants analyzed the state of affairs in the Navoi Oblast party organization. V.P. Yesin, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report "On the Oblast Party Organization's Tasks To Strengthen Party and State Discipline and Improve Work With Cadres in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, the Instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum."

The main and subsidiary speakers talked in a frank, open, and principled way about the elaboration of measures of party influence on the course of development of the oblast economy which would help augment its contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might. The plenum acknowledged that the standard of organizational and political work in many party organizations falls short of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Shortcomings in party leadership of the economy are giving rise to many negative phenomena -- the distortion of the records and reports, falsification of data, and fradulent practices. This results in the degeneration and demoralization of some leading cadres.

The plenum participants probed the causes of these negative phenomena and gave an objective assessment of the activity of leaders of party committees and organizations which have been violating the Leninist norms of party life and of the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

When resolving cadre issues party committees and organizations sometimes substitute for the principles of the selection of leaders for their political, professional, and moral qualities the fact that people demonstrate kinship, common origins, or personal loyalty.

Some leaders' lack of principle is manifested in that in a number of cases many people who have previously compromised themselves have again been appointed to leadership posts. This disgraceful practice is particularly widespread in Khatyrchinskiy Rayon. More than one-third of the officials released for various violations have again risen to leading positions.

The main and subsidiary speakers noted that it is necessary to make it a hard and fast rule that people who have committed offenses should be given ordinary work in their particular field, regardless of past services. Only by honest and conscientious work would they be able to win back the trust they had forfeited.

A decisive improvement is needed in work with the cadre nomenklatura. In many party committees it is overinflated, which complicates both the studying of leading workers' political and moral qualities and their education. Following the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, measures to regulate the nomenklatura were adopted in the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms. This work must be pursued continuously and purposefully.

In work with the nomenklatura and cadre reserve it is necessary to consider the views of the primary party organization and labor collective. The character references and testimonials must objectively reflect a working person's professional, political, and moral qualities and his strengths and weaknesses. It is necessary to increase the role of primary party organizations and establish in them a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, unity of word and deed, and intolerance of shortcomings.

In actual fact it turns out that the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms are merely mouthing acknowledgment of the significance of primary party organizations as the political nucleus of the labor collective. The plenum quoted the following instance: of 475 leaders who have been penalized, 192 were not discussed in their party organizations.

The following example shows what kind of situation this lack of principle creates. Former chief of the Navoi Worker Supply Department Khusainov led an amoral existence, took to moneygrubbing, and concealed previous convictions from the Communists. But the Navoi Gorkom only gave him a mild ticking off and allowed him to leave his work of his own accord. Not an isolated instance, alas.

There was a categorical demand at the plenum to prevent all instances of violations of the CPSU Rules no matter how high the post occupied by a Communist.

An uncompromising exactingness in all matters concerning the honor and authority of the party is an absolute condition of the further improvement of Communists' vanguard role in all spheres of communist building.

Primary party organizations, the plenum stressed, are obliged to closely scrutinize the collectives' economic activity, emphasize the improvement of efficiency and quality, and be stricter in observance of state interests. The strength of party control lies in the profound analysis of problems. But in some cases even the obkom has failed to set an example of critical analysis of its activity and observe collegiality in the solution of important questions, primarily cadre questions. There have been flaws in the organization of monitoring of decision fulfillment. In a 2-year period the obkom Bureau and Secretariat have examined 423 questions. But only 64 percent of the adopted resolutions were monitored, and even that was more on paper.

Party committees are still taking over the functions of economic organs. This shackles working people's initiative and gives rise to the feeling of a lack of responsibility on their part.

The party obkom and party committees -- N. Dukhanov, first secretary of Navoi Gorkom; N. Khikmatov, first secretary of Kyzyltepinskiy Raykom; L. Zholudeva, senior operator at the "Navoiazot" Production Association, and other said -- are still unable to abandon the "armchair" style of work.

In 1983 the Navbakhorskiy, Tamdynskiy, and Navoiyskiy Raykoms adopted an average of 210-230 resolutions each. This year Khatyrchinskiy and Uchkudukskiy Raykoms have adopted even more.

The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms must keep in touch with every party organization, have a good picture of the situation in the labor collectives, know and study cadres and help them organize their work in a businesslike and state-oriented manner. The plenum demanded that the party committees and organizations improve the style of work on establishing in every labor collective an atmosphere of high civic-mindedness and exactingness and intensified struggle to strengthen discipline.

The plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the 16th Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and instructed the obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus to persistently and consistently assert the Leninist principles of party life. This means ensuring the actual unity of organizational and ideological education work, strengthening party and state discipline, paying constant attention to the implementation of decisions, intensifying monitoring, increasing cadres' responsibility for their work, and concentrating efforts and attention on work directly with people.

The plenum was addressed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. A resolution was adopted on the question under consideration.

UZBEK CP MEETING DEVOTED TO 'LAW AND ORDER'

LD061351 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The republican party aktiv held a meeting on 30 July. The meeting was devoted to the obligations of the republican party organizations in promoting the responsibility of law and order protecting organs and cadres in charge of following socialist legislation, and strengthening the fight against violation of the law, on the basis of the resolutions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, the first secretary of the Central Committee, opened the meeting and delivered a speech. Comrade Osetrov, the second secretary of the Central Committee, read a report at the meeting.

As it was pointed out in the report and in the speeches of the participants, the law and order protecting organs have special places in the political system of our society. They are so powerful that it is possible with their help to place [word indistinct] in all (?sections) of economic and cultural establishment and to provide [word indistinct] fulfillment of Soviet laws. Meanwhile, activities of a number of procurator's offices in the republic as well as organs of internal affairs and [word indistinct] cannot respond to the demand.

The meeting stressed that the republican law and order protecting organs, acting in accordance with the resolutions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, should eliminate their shortcomings in a very short time. Primary party organizations in these organs should play an important role in this task. It is the challenging duty of these primary party organizations to participate actively in all issues aimed at strengthening service discipline, spirit of criticism and self-criticism to [words indistinct].

Comrade Shishkov, the USSR deputy procurator general, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Abolentsev, deputy head of a section of the Central Committee CPSU [title as heard] participated in the meeting.

UZBEK COTTON INDUSTRY MINISTER DISMISSED

PM060757 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] A routine session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has adopted a resolution on the holding of reports and elections in primary party organizations. In accordance with the CPSU Rules and in view of party committees' proposals, it was decided to hold meetings in party groups and shop party organizations during August and September and at primary party organizations during September and October 1984. It was stressed that the Communists' meetings must focus their attention on questions of primary party organizations' work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The bureau examined serious shortcomings in the work of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry and measures to increase the efficiency of the sector's work in light of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum's decisions.

It was noted that an extremely unfavorable situation has developed in the republic's cotton industry in recent years: Plans are not being fulfilled, fiber production is falling, fiber quality is declining, and losses of raw materials are increasing. Distortion of data, embezzlement, and bribery are rife.

For unprincipled work, violations of state discipline, and serious errors in the selection and placement of cadres and in the leadership of the sector, V. Usmanov, Uzbek SSR minister of cotton cleaning industry, has been expelled from the CPSU and relieved of his duties. First Deputy Minister A.D. Sapon and Deputy Minister A. Akbarov have been dismissed and severely reprimanded, and had their service record amended.

The state of stockraising on the republic's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises was examined in light of the results of the first half of 1984. In the republic as a whole the plans for the first 6 months for the procurement of meat, eggs, and wool were overfulfilled, as was the year's plan for purchases of Astrakhan lambskins. There is still a considerable laggardness in the development of stockraising, however, because many farms are working poorly at developing this sector. Certain party committees and soviet and agricultural organs are not taking effective measures to rectify the situation that has arisen. Party committees are instructed to intensify organizational and political work among stockraisers, to channel their efforts into increasing production, to increase the responsibility of party organizations, leaders, and specialists for the observance of discipline and order, and to pay special attention to combating mismanagement and wastefulness.

Reports were heard from a number of party obkoms on organizational work in feed procurement and improving feed quality. Measures were laid down to eliminate the existing shortcomings and omissions and mobilize workers in the agro-industrial complex to provide feed for stockraising on all farms.

The issue of observing plan and state discipline and contractual commitments within the system of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry was discussed. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined other questions of the party's leadership of economic and cultural building in the republic.

KAZAKHSTAN CP BUREAU NOTES WORK INADEQUACIES

LD061308 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2305 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] At its regular meeting the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the work of the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy to implement the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee's decision regarding the intensification of construction of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises.

It was noted that the named ministries inadequately organize work on the construction of units of this industrial branch. They do not ensure the timely supply of equipment, finance, project, and estimate documentation. As a result the rates of the construction of industrial units which are about to be commissioned, as well as the units intended for providing social and cultural services to the population, lag behind.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau demanded that the Ministries of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Nonferrous Metallurgy of the republic, as well as the republican Gossnab, the State Committee for Labor, and other ministries and departments ensure the fulfillment of the current year's tasks concerning putting into operation capacities and units intended to provide social and cultural services to the population in the nonferrous industry. Obkoms were instructed to intensify control over the construction progress of the industry's enterprises, and to raise the responsibility of executive workers, subcontractors, and customers for fulfillment of state plans and tasks.

The bureau also discussed measures to be taken to improve the organization of mass catering and customer and medical services directly provided to the population at enterprises. It was suggested that the work experience in organizing the customer service sector should be widely utilized at the Pavlogar Lenin Tractor Works, the Semipalatinsk 'Kazakhkabel' Works, the Tselinograd "Kazakhselmash' Works, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Silk Combine and a number of other enterprises. In this connection the obkoms, oblispolkoms and trade union organs, together with the appropriate ministries and departments, must work out additional measures to improve social and daily conditions at enterprises and to raise the cultural level of the services provided to the working people. Other matters were also discussed.

ESTONIA'S RYUYTEL PRAISES 'SOCIALIST ROAD'

LD061929 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Tallinn August 6 TASS -- "The socialist road of development, which the Estonian people chose in 1940, has ensured Estonia's tangible economic and social progress," Arnold Ryuytel, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia, told a TASS correspondent. He gave an interview in connection with the 44th anniversary of this Soviet Baltic republic joining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Estonia united with the USSR on August 6, 1940).

We can see for ourselves again and again today that the Estonian people made the right choice, Arnold Ryuytel noted.

In bourgeois Estonia, he said, even in crisis-free years one in every three people was unemployed, and by pay levels it trailed most of the European countries. After the Second World War it took Estonia less than two years to surpass, certainly with the assistance of other Soviet Union republics, the pre-war level of industrial production. In the first post-war years, Estonia's import was three times its export, and half of its budget was made up by subsidies from the USSR budget.

Today, Estonia produces as much in one week as bourgeois Estonia did in a year. In terms of per capita national income, the republic ranks first among all other union republics.

HELSINKI: ESTONIAN PARTY-CPSU RIFT DENIED

LD021634 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In the opinion of the Estonian authorities, the Western media is spreading distorted information about relations between the Estonian and Soviet Communist Parties.

Estonian Deputy Education Minister (Albert Tyk), who is visiting Kotka [Finland] was asked about articles, according to which the USSR Communist Party is dissatisfied with the ideological work carried out in Estonia. According to (Tyk), the exchange of views between the parties is in no way exceptional, for the work of ideological education is precisely one of the chief tasks of communist parties.

Yesterday, the Central Committee of the USSR Communist Party publicly urged the Estonian party leadership to increase its struggle against the undermining ideological attacks coming from Western countries.

ALIYEV ATTENDS RAILWAYMEN'S DAY MEETING

LD032002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to Railwaymen's Day took place in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Simonov, head of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments; front-rankers of production and representatives of the public of the capital. A report was delivered by Railways Minister Comrade Konarev.

MINISTER KONAREV INTERVIEWED ON RAILWAYMEN'S DAY

LD051334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Interview with USSR Minister of Railways Nikolay Semenovich Konarev on the occasion of All-Union Railwaymen's Day. Interview conducted by Moscow Radio "Time, Events, People" program correspondent Lev (Barshchevskiy) "on the eve" of the holiday -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [(Barshchevskiy)] I know that recently the movement for heavyweight and long trains has been developing on a wide scale. Could you give us some details on this?

[Konarev] The heavyweight train drivers movement has become a mass phenomenon in railway transport. The purposeful joint work of scientists and the men who actually operate the trains has made it possible this year to increase the average weight of trains by more than 85 metric tons.

Thanks to this, tens of millions of metric tons of national economy freight has been transported. We have set the target of making every train 100 metric tons heavier, on the average, by the end of the year. This year, the collectives of more than 16 railways have already exceeded this figure. On these railways, trains with a weight of 6,000 metric tons, 10,000 metric tons and more have become the norm. A number of railways have achieved even better results. On the Virgin Lands, North Caucasian, Southern, October, and some other railways, technologies are being developed for running trains of unprecedented weight: 20,000, 30,000 and even 40,000 metric tons. This year, the movement to ensure that every wagon is loaded with 320 kg more than last year has gained particular currency. In the past 7 months, thanks to packing in more freight, 8 million metric tons of above-plan freight have already been dispatched.

The 7-month plan for freight dispatch has been overfulfilled by more than 20 million metric tons. The volume of freight grew 55 million metric tons over the same period last year. This was fully attained through an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in transport costs. Above-plan profit was obtained from this. In order to fulfill everything planned for this year, we have to increase our pace in the second half of the year. We still have many unsolved problems, which we remember both in our daily work and on our holiday.

[(Barshchevskiy)] We cannot, of course, mention all the unresolved issues, but I should like to ask you what is being done to improve passenger transport. It is doubtlessly a question which interests many of our listeners.

[Konarev] Railmen have a particularly great responsibility for maintaining passenger transport. Of late, we have managed to do something about this, and there have been changes for the better. In Moscow, the Express-2 automated passenger seat record and allocation system has come into service. It has reduced the lines at ticket offices. Passenger timetables have been improved. In the near future, the Express system will also be introduced in other Soviet towns. The task of increasing train speed is being tackled. As of this year, high speed trains have been running between Moscow and Leningrad. On many lines, the number of coaches on long-distance and suburban trains has increased.

As was recently noted in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, however, shortcomings in the standard of services to passengers still gives rise to a large amount of unfavorable criticism. A particular sense of responsibility must be nurtured even more persistently and decisively in every railman involved in services to passengers, and they must be called to stricter account for shortcomings. The main aim which we set ourselves for the period remaining in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to complete it as successfully as possible and to as much as possible make up for the losses incurred at the start of the 5-year plan. Our task is to dispatch at least 4 billion metric tons of national economy freight in 1985.

RYZHKOV MAKES VISIT TO BURYAT ASSR 3-6 August

PM070915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Working Effectively, in a Good-Quality Manner"]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Buryat ASSR between 3 and 6 August. In Ulan Ude he acquainted himself with the work of the collectives of the railway engine and car repair works, the aviation works, the fine-cloths combine and the knitwear factory.

He inquired about the fulfillment of the plan and socialist undertakings for 1984 and the 5-year plan period in general, and about the development prospects for these enterprises. At the Baykal-Amur-Mainline, Comrade Ryzhkov inspected the track and was present during track laying at one of the sectors. He acquainted himself with the progress of work in the Severomuyskiy tunnel, and with the workers' working, living, and leisure conditions. He also visited the town of Severobaykalsk, the 'Mayak' Kolkhoz and the 'Ivolginskiy' experimental production farm. He visited retail enterprises and culture institutions. In conversations with workers, builders and agricultural workers, and in meetings with the party aktiv there was discussion on questions related to the further intensification of production, increasing labor productivity, increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality. Attention was drawn to the need of speeding up the economic growth rate, improving capital construction affairs, comprehensive economic management in the mastering of natural resources in the north of the republic, the thrifty and efficient use of all kinds of resources, primarily labor resources, and taking radical measures for environmental protection in the region.

Comrade Ryzhkov was accompanied on his trip to the autonomous republic by Comrade Belyakov, first secretary of the Buryat Obkom, and Comrade Saganov, chairman of the Buryat ASSR Council of Ministers.

PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON 'WEEK OF ACTION'

LD061512 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- "The peace champions of our country vigorously stand for eliminating all weapons of mass annihilation, first of all nuclear arms", Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, declared in a TASS interview in connection with the week of action for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings, which began today under a decision of the World Peace Council.

Public rallies and meetings began in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the Soviet constituent republics and other cities today. Speaking at these meetings, Soviet people voice their unanimous support to the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of another war and preserving peace for living and future generations. In the post-war years alone, Zhukov said, the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations more than 100 proposals for stopping and reversing the arms race and then eliminating the unbridled arms race from peoples' life altogether. The same purpose is served also by the new Soviet peace initiatives on the code of conduct to regulate relations between nuclear powers and on the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

"History," Zhukov said, "will never forgive the American military its heinous crime of 39 years ago, which claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent Japanese citizens, including women, old people and children. In this anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki the Soviet people reiterate their solidarity with the struggle of the progressive Japanese people for a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons, against the policy of remilitarizing their country and attempts at dragging it into U.S. military adventures, for a peace-loving and neutral Japan."

"Peace shifts" will be held at many factories in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and the Central Asian republics during the week, during which people will work in their spare time and remit the earnings to the peace fund, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee said.

SOVIET LEADERS SIGN TENDRYAKOV OBITUARY

LD061854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Soviet literature has suffered a grave loss: Vladimir Fedorovich Tendryakov, the eminent Soviet writer and Communist, had died at the age of 60. In his works he paid much attention to the education of communist morals, says an obituary signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and eminent figures of Soviet literature.

The writer's stories are imbued with concern for the shaping of the younger generation. Vladimir Fedorovich Tendryakov created a number of scripts for feature films. For his services to the development of Soviet literature he was awarded Orders of the Labor Red Banner and Badge of Honor. Vladimir Fedorovich Tendryakov, writer and Communist, devoted all his talents to the service of his socialist homeland.

OPINION POLL SHOWS CITIZENS 'SOCIALLY WELL-OFF'

LD061702 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

It is interesting to mention the results of the sociological poll that was recently held in Moscow. People were polled for their views of the future. Many of those polled noted the causes of their anxiety -- the growing danger of war, contamination of the atmosphere, the continuing growth of urban population... but nobody said he feared to lose his job or to become shelterless, or to be left without medical attendance or to be deprived of a possibility to study. Socially, practically all those polled viewed their future stable and well-off.

Such a result of the public opinion poll is not accidental. The state spends huge funds of money from its budget to ensure social justice and social confidence in Soviet society. This money, it is called in the USSR public consumption funds, is used by the state to pay for the services, rendered free of charge to the population, which make man socially optimistic.

Certainly, not all people in the USSR become ministers, directors or scientists -- it depends on individual abilities and qualities of man. But neither man's property status, nor his belonging to that or other social group exert decisive influence on his career. These aspects are important, to a certain extent, but, owing to free education of all types, including university education, owing to the system of state stipends and benefits for students, chances for getting a higher education diploma are practically equal for all young people.

The Soviet state spends for social needs ever growing sums of money. In 1976-80 the Soviet state spent for the purpose 527,000 million roubles, and that figure is to increase up to 664,000 million roubles (approximately 930,000 million dollars) in 1981-85.

Owing to Soviet social policy, backed by a solid material base, all citizens of the country enjoy free medical attendance of all types. Apartments at state-owned dwelling houses are distributed among population free of charge. If a person builds an apartment in a cooperative or individually, he gets a state credit of 60 to 90 percent of the cost of the housing, with the annual interest rate not exceeding 1.5 per cent. All people in the USSR on reaching the pension age (60 years for men and 55 for women), provided the necessary seniority (respectively 25 and 20 years), are entitled to a state pension. No preliminary donations or deductions are needed for one to get it.

NEW PARTY TRAINING TEXTBOOKS SELECTED

PM021327 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "At Your Request" a 1,400-word interview entitled "Addressed to Propagandists" with N.V. Tropkin, director of the CPSU Central Committee Political Literature Publishing House, by PRAVDA correspondent S. Kolesnikov. Tropkin describes the results of a competition held to select textbooks for publication for the party education system, following the submission of manuscripts by collectives of authors. The purpose of the competition was "to bring to light authors capable of creating textbooks which meet the increased demands on Communists' Marxist-Leninist education, and to obtain manuscripts which, after appropriate modification, could be turned into full-value textbooks." The publishing house director points out that not all the prizes were awarded because a number of the manuscripts submitted "repeat established VUZ courses in terms of both the structure and methods of exposition, embrace too wide a range of issues, suffer from academicism and dryness of exposition, and have not been thought out methodically enough." It is proposed to use the winning textbooks in the 1985-1986 academic year, while the party building textbook will not be published until after the new CPSU Program is adopted.

BRIEFS

KLYUYEV AWARDED -- We have received a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the conferment of the Order of Lenin upon Vladimir Grigoriyevich Klyuyev, first secretary of the Ivanovo Obkom. This is in recognition of his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Aug 84 LD]

OVCHINNIKOV AWARDED -- We have received a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Yuriy Anatoliyevich Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Order of Lenin for services to the development of biology and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 84 LD]

NAVOI TV TRANSMITTER -- A TV transmitter with a 250 meter mast is being built in Navoi. It will relay the four programs of Uzbek Central Television, providing color reception for Kyzyl-Kum desert. The transmitter will be commissioned in 1985. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 23 Aug 84 LD]

TURKMEN RADIO, TV DEVELOPMENT -- At present 7 two-program and 1 three-program TV broadcasting stations and 57 low-power relay stations, ground stations of the Moskva space communications system, are in operation in the republic. Before the end of the 11th and the 12th 5-Year Plans it is planned to build powerful TV transmitting stations in the settlements of (?Arlan), Gaurdak, Gasan-Kuli and (?Uch-Kuyi). By the year 1988 a TV transmitter of the second all-union program of Central TV is to go into operation at the Chardzhou radio and TV transmitting station. The broadcasting network will undergo large-scale development in the republic. It will develop through the commissioning of new radio stations. Today there are some 440,000 wired-radio outlets in Turkmenistan; over 87 percent of the population view TV broadcasts. [Text] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 19 Jul 84 LD]

LIPETSK OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON GRAIN CULTIVATION

LD070126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Summary] "The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered a suggestion from the Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin for increasing grain production through intensive use of bare fallows and the introduction of advanced techniques. A seminar of RSFSR agricultural staff was recently held in Lipetsk. Our correspondent [not further identified] talks to Fedor Timofeyevich Sukhanov, first deputy chairman of the Lipetsk Obkom and chairman of the council of the oblast agro-industrial association:"

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Good results in tests on winter wheat cultivation led to Lipetsk being chosen as the venue.

"[Sukhanov] Yes, that is so. The techniques are based on the effective use of bare fallows and new high-yield varieties resistance to flattening ensuring neutral acidity of the soil and a balance of nutrients, fractional application of optimal amounts of nitrogen fertilizers during the growing period, and application of (? retarders) and an integrated system of protecting the plants. In 1983 winter wheat was cultivated using the new techniques at the Lipetsk state experimental agricultural station, and yields of 65 quintals per hectare of grain were obtained. Grain was up to the standard of strong wheats, with a gluten content of 29.3 percent. At the Zavet Ilyicha Kolkhoz winter wheat grown using the same techniques produced yields of 52 quintals per hectare.

"In view of the importance of producing strong wheats, the obkom and the oblispolkom adopted a special decision relating to the production of strong wheats for food purposes on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This year there are 64 farms conducting an experiment in using intensive techniques for cultivating winter wheat. The farms were set the task of obtaining winter wheat yields of 50-60 quintals per hectare, with raw gluten content of over 28 percent and protein content of not less than 14 percent. It was decided which fields winter wheat was to be grown on using industrial techniques, soil samples were taken to calculate amounts of mineral fertilizers needed for the programed harvest, and certificates of their agrochemical conditions were drawn up. Photo checks were carried out on the state of health of every field, which enables us to implement a system of protective measures against weeds, disease, and pests in good time."

Senior farm staff underwent special training at an oblast school.

"Intensive techniques for cultivating winter wheat, even in the conditions of the current dry year, have fully justified themselves.

"[Correspondent] What are the prospects for raising grain output in the oblast, and what measures are envisaged for growing winter wheat using intensive techniques?

"[Sukhanov] Above all, intensive techniques for cultivation of winter wheat on a large scale require not only restructuring of technological processes, but also a change in the attitudes held by specialists and leaders of farms and rayon agro-industrial organizations on this important question. Given that the best prospects for production of winter wheat using intensive techniques lies in bare fallows, the oblast chemicalization station has taken the organization of work for their comprehensive agrochemical monitoring under its control."

"In future all fallow fields will be tended by people from the agricultural chemicalization organization. Farms have already precisely determined preliminary conditions, varieties, fertilizer application systems, and the optimal timing for carrying out all agrotechnical procedures.

"The best preliminary condition for winter wheat is black fallow: It is important that as early as autumn the required quantities of nutrients for the planned harvest should be applied. This particularly applies to phosphorus fertilizers. A particular feature of intensive cultivation of winter wheat is the fractional application of nitrogen fertilizers during the growing period.

"Under our conditions two varieties of winter wheat are grown: These are Mironovskaya-808 and Ivovskaya-77. For the 1985 harvest the area in the oblast to be sown with winter crops is 434,000 hectares, and it has already been started on the whole area of bare fallows -- of which we have 130,000 hectares. Winter wheat is to be cultivated using intensive techniques, which will enable us to increase both the yield from fallow fields and the gross uptake of wheat for food purposes."

[Correspondent] What about rape in Lipetsk Oblast?

[Sukhanov] Since 1982 a number of farms have been growing rape as a feed crop. Yields of 20.2 quintals per hectare have been obtained. From an area of 900 hectares grown from seed a profit of 41.5 million has been obtained.

[Correspondent] So now, Fedor Timofeyevich, Lipetsk farmers need to move as rapidly and energetically as possible from experiments to practice?

[Sukhanov] The main way of attaining what has been started is by speeding up the switch in grain farming to intensive methods. Where technique requirements have been strictly fulfilled, the intensive method of growing winter crops has recommended itself positively. There is just one conclusion to be drawn from this: the area allotted to intensive techniques must be increased. Specialists' calculations show that the measures outlined could produce around 300,000 tons of extra grain in the oblast. Of course, in order to achieve this, some work needs to be done to meet all the requirements of intensive techniques in winter wheat cultivation."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS LATE JULY WEATHER, CROPS

PM061443 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the third 10-day period of July the cool, rainy weather persisted over most of the USSR'S European territory. The average air temperature over the 10 days was 1-5 degrees below normal.

The winter crops were observed to have reached the waxy ripeness stage in the most northerly regions where they are being cultivated. The grain reached full ripeness south of a line running through Vilnyus, Chernigov, Moscow, and Kostroma. As of 1 August the northern border for the spring grain crops' waxy ripeness ran through Leningrad, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Perm, and Ufa.

In the regions further north where they are being cultivated they were at the milky ripeness stage.

In the southern half of the European part of the USSR the mass flowering of the corn cobs is under way while the grain of early sowing has reached the milky ripeness stage. The buckwheat and millet are ripening here also.

Flax for fiber is being harvested almost everywhere in the Ukraine. The potatoes are finishing flowering over the larger part of the territory. The potato tops are withering in the Ukraine and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. The sunflowers have begun to ripen in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the lower Volga Region, and Krasnodar Kray.

Over most of the Transcaucasus the first half of the 10-day period was hot; then it grew cooler and there was heavy rainfall in a number of regions. In Azerbaijan precipitation was insignificant. Bolls formed everywhere on the cotton here.

The mild weather persisted in West Siberia and North Kazakhstan. The spring grain crops flowered and the grain swelled. The early-sown plants reached the waxy ripeness stage. The corn is completing the leaf formation period and ears have formed on some corn sowings. The millet, buckwheat, and potatoes continued to flower.

It was cooler in East Siberia. In the far east the mild weather with heavy rain continued.

It was hot and dry in the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan. The maximum air temperature was 36-45 degrees. Boll formation and growth continued on the cotton plants.

NEW SATELLITE COSMOS-1587 LAUNCHED 6 AUG

LD070719 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1587" was launched in the Soviet Union on August 6, 1984.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the programme of space exploration.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters:
The initial period of revolution 90.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee) -- 394 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 209 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

On the sputnik there are also a radio system for precise measurement of elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.